BRINGING HISTORY INTO ACCORD WITH THE FACTS IN THE TRADITION OF DR. HARRY ELMER BARNES

THE BARNES REVIEW

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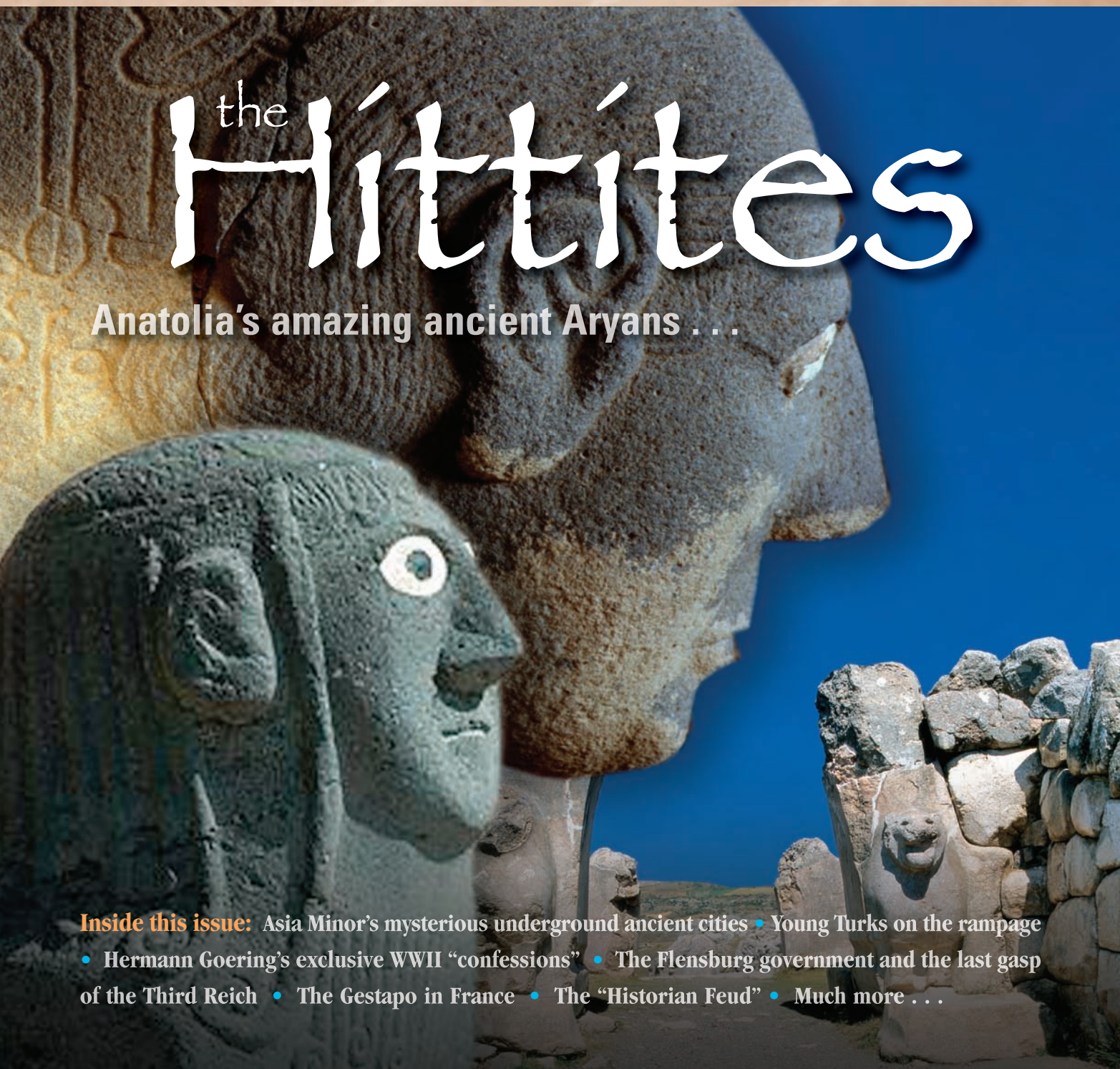

the Hittites

Anatolia's amazing ancient Aryans . . .

Inside this issue: Asia Minor's mysterious underground ancient cities • Young Turks on the rampage • Hermann Goering's exclusive WWII "confessions" • The Flensburg government and the last gasp of the Third Reich • The Gestapo in France • The "Historian Feud" • Much more . . .

Bringing History Into Accord With the Facts in the Tradition of Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes

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March/April 2012 ❖ Volume XVIII ❖ Number 2

Table of Contents

A New Look at the Hittites
By William White

4 The Hittites were lost for millennia in the sands of time. No one knew much at all about them, except for a few obscure Bible mentions that seemed to point to them being some minor Palestinian tribe. After many decades of archeological research, now we know they were the earliest, and one of the greatest Aryan civilizations of all time, skilled builders and civic organizers and the inventors of the first written Indo-European language.

Anatolia's Underground Cities
By Marc Roland

14 Hundreds of amazing cities have been discovered in Turkey, buried deep underground—some as deep as 20 stories. Hundreds of rooms for humans and livestock, air shafts and a defensive system were all built to protect the inhabitants from something. Were they created as shelters for medieval Christians fleeing persecution, or did they provide a hiding place for people thousands of years earlier?

Who Were the Young Turks?
By Pete Papaherakles

22 While they might seem exotic and irrelevant, the so-called Young Turks were crucial to the course of world history. They murdered millions, and their influence continues to plague us to this day. Researcher Pete Papaherakles takes us on a personal tour of the history of the Young Turks and explains who they really were and how they were ultimately responsible for the death of 117 million Christians.

Part 2 of the Goering Interrogation
By DeWitt C. Poole & Harold C. Vedele

34 Nazi big-wig Hermann Goering continues with his frank remarks as revealed in an interview that began in our January/February issue. While other interrogation sessions between Goering and his jailers have been printed before, as far as we know this is the first time this particular interrogation session has ever been published.

The Gestapo: Operations in France
Based on the Work of Vincent Reynouard

42 From the usual potboilers you are brainwashed to believe that the Gestapo—the sinister-sounding German Police of Hitler's regime—loved nothing better than to torture innocent prisoners and that in their spare time they practiced weird occult rituals at their secret castle hideaway. The real truth, while far less sinister and alarming, is more interesting than these establishment fantasies. As you might expect, these hardworking cops were made into scapegoats of the "black" war propaganda machine. This is the second of three installments in TBR's exclusive series from Vincent Reynouard.

Last Gasp of the Third Reich
By Daniel W. Michaels

49 When Germany was defeated at the end of World War II, most Americans think, that was the end of any German government. Truth is, a successor government under Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz carried on in the obscure town of Flensburg for a month after the defeat. Who were these people? What happened to them? What were they trying to accomplish? How did they buy time for fellow Germans to escape the Red Army? Here is a little-known footnote to history.

Was the Jewish Holocaust Unique?
By Prof. Egon Flaig

56 These two German historians have not seen eye to eye for 25 years. Ernst Nolte started the ball rolling by pointing out an obvious fact: If Palestine had conquered Israel, today we would have Palestinian historians painting Israel in the blackest shade and not admitting the Jewish state ever did anything good. And by the same token, in the real world, Germany was defeated by the Allies, whose historians make all Germans out to be monsters. Nolte suggested we take a more balanced view. Juergen Habermas, however, criticized Nolte for what he called apologetic writing that dared to equate what the Nazis did to the Jews with what the Khmer Rouge did to the people of Cambodia. Says Habermas, there is no comparison; the Jewish holocaust is uniquely the worst.

Featured in this issue:

Personal from the Editor—2
Editorial: Monkeys and Revisionism—3
The very first Hittitologist—11
Nathan Rothschild's Waterloo—25
Architect of Christian genocide—31
History You May Have Missed—32-33
Myths of Wewelsburg Castle—47
Letters to the Editor—61

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Asia Minor, Anatolia, Turkey . . .

In this issue we present the true history of Turkey—a land so remote and yet so close, so mysterious—with diverse civilizations going back to 9500 B.C. We tend to forget that for many thousands of years, what we now call Turkey was a white region, and then a Christian one. Then the so-called Young Turks went on a rampage and wiped out the Christians in a gigantic holocaust of which few outside the region are fully aware.

We dealt in a past issue with the astounding Turkish archeological site of Gobekli Tepe—older than Stonehenge (TBR November/December 2009). In this issue, we focus on an unrelated Turkish civilization—the Hittites—this one going back "only" to the 18th century B.C. The Hittites were an ancient people of Indo-European language, like us, who started with a kingdom in northern Anatolia and expanded it to the shores of the Aegean and south almost to Damascus, in modern Syria. They battled the mighty Egyptians to a draw.

They compiled an impressive list of firsts, such as being the first Indo-European language to be committed to writing. For more than 1,000 years, their empire rivaled in strength the other world powers of the time: Egypt and the Assyro-Babylonian empires of Mesopotamia. Yet they vanished from the stage of history, leaving little that was known to recent man other than a few minor mentions in scriptures, leading many to think they were nothing more than some small Palestinian tribe. By around 1906 to 1915, thanks to archeological discoveries, including thousands of clay tablets in a Hittite library, it became clear we were dealing with a glorious civilization that had been lost. William White brings the Hittites back to life, starting on page 4.

Mark Roland then looks at Turkey's strange underground cities—hundreds of which have now been found—some going as deep as 20 stories under the surface. Who built them, when, how and why? Find out, starting on page 14.

Modern Turkey comes under the microscope of Pete Papaherakles, starting on page 22. Find out the truth about the people who called themselves the Young Turks—who were neither very young, nor really Turkish and not even Muslim.

We also bring you the exciting conclusion to our two-part series on World War II Germany: the interrogation of Hermann Goering. We also bring you part two of the truth about the Gestapo, by noted French Revisionist Vincent Reynouard.

All in all, our team has put together another smashing issue that will, we are sure, become a real collector's item. So curl up in a nice easy chair and enjoy! ✦

—John Tiffany, Assistant Editor

MONKEYS & HISTORICAL REVISIONISM

TBR is a magazine of Revisionist history, by which we mean to say our aim is to bring the writing of history into accord with the facts. The reader is surely justified in pointing out that history is supposed to be an account of the facts in the first place. Why then does history have to be revised at all?

The answer is: History is generally written by the so-called "winners," and not the losers. Even Ptolemy I Soter was not truly objective, as he is touted to be. The facts that become history are distorted by propagandists.

Of course, in the Western democracies, we are not supposed to say, or even think, heresy like this. We all know that in a "democracy," people are free, and government is aboveboard. Unfortunately this myth is hard to swallow. At some point, those who are subjected to American democracy must admit the word is meant to placate and bemuse the taxpayers and citizens while the 1-percent elitist establishment does what it pleases to the 99 percent. If the U.S.A. or the European Union are democracies, then what do you call a tyranny?

When the Communists were the dictators of Russia, historiography over there was far different from what it was under the czars or what it is today. (See the articles by Igor Shafarevich in the October 1994 TBR and by Vladimir Soloukhin in the November 1994 issue.) But historical distortion is not confined to the past or to foreign lands.

The global plantation envisioned by the Rothschilds, Rockefellers and other trillionaires and by their acolytes in the corporate boardrooms, on Wall Street and among the herd of fellow travelers would have only two classes: the aforementioned bunch and their servants, including their hired historians and other intellectuals, and the poor—that would be us.

Thus, history (and current events) must be revised in the interest of truth. The winners of wars, and the super rich (who tend to be the same people), must not be allowed to monopolize our sources of information.

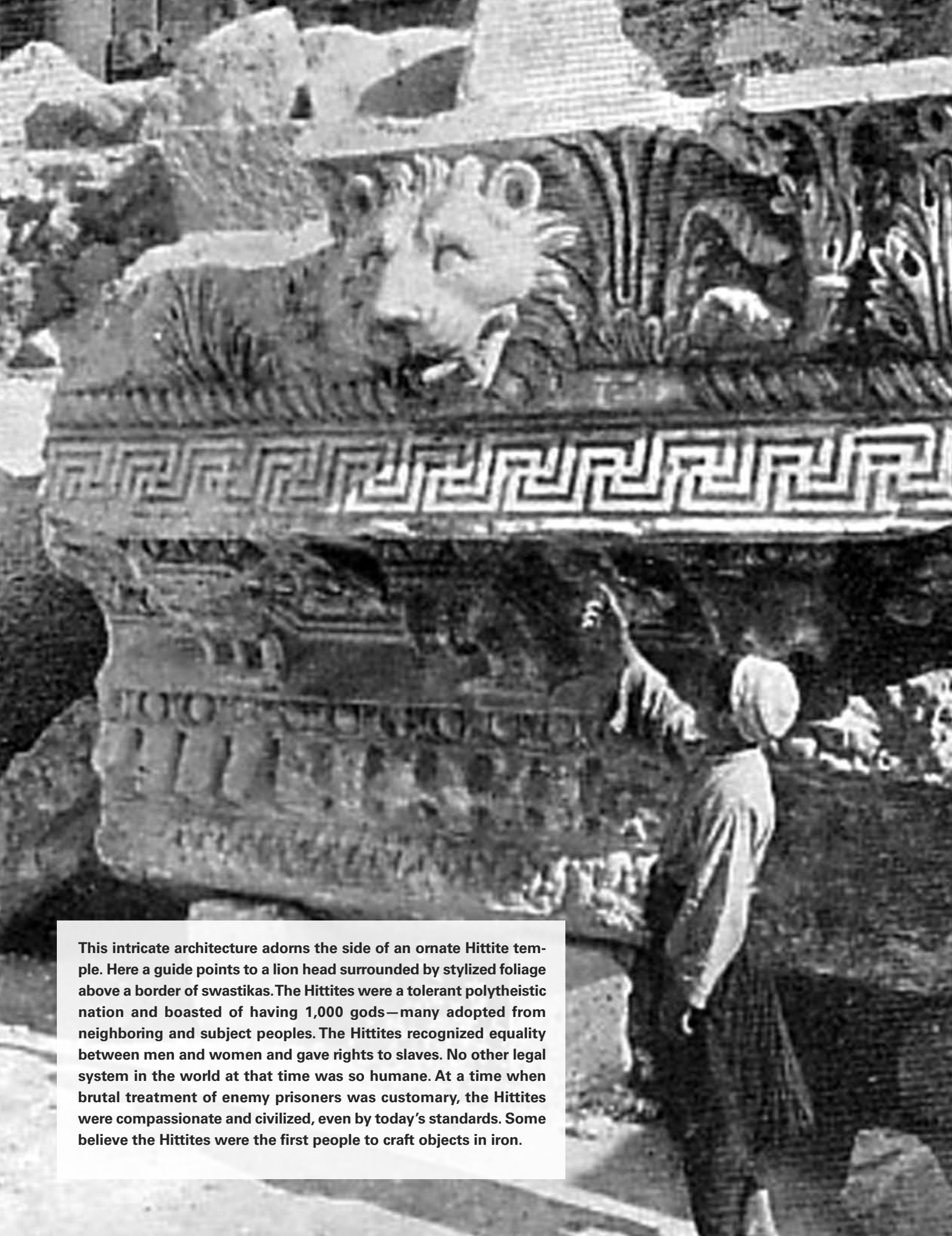
The establishment lore dictates that no conspiracy of the ruling class exists. Those opposed to the social order and other "criminals" may engage in conspiracies but surely not our sainted democratic leaders. This may be called the good monkey theory: Speak no evil, see no evil and hear no evil. Fact is, at any given time there are about as many conspiracies operating as there are ambitions.

Unless we are monkeys, we must open our eyes, and we will see that Revisionist history requires inquiring into the same areas that interest populists and are self-righteously avoided by establishment mavens, kept politicians and tame historians. These areas include the secrecy-shrouded world of the international banks and the privately owned, money-creating Federal Reserve Bank, fractional reserve banking and compound interest, enigmatic or seldom mentioned organizations and meetings like the annual Bilderberg confabs, the Trilateral Commission, political Zionism and other conspiracies seeking illegitimate power, and real-life whodunits like 9-11. Revisionists and populists must also consider the forbidden knowledge of the differences among human races, and the relationship that should obtain between men and women.

To be a Revisionist is to achieve a level of intellectual sophistication far above that of most Americans, who credulously believe in linguistic legerdemain and persist in thinking the steel of the World Trade Center towers melted in a jet fuel fire (a physical impossibility) and that Osama bin Laden was the bad guy, but the good guys "took him out" in 2011. The establishment must be laughing at what dupes most of us are.

We know you agree it is time to remove our hands from our lips, eyes and ears, to defy our controllers and live free in the years to come, for ourselves and for posterity. ✦

—Willis A. Carto, Publisher & Editor



This intricate architecture adorns the side of an ornate Hittite temple. Here a guide points to a lion head surrounded by stylized foliage above a border of swastikas. The Hittites were a tolerant polytheistic nation and boasted of having 1,000 gods—many adopted from neighboring and subject peoples. The Hittites recognized equality between men and women and gave rights to slaves. No other legal system in the world at that time was so humane. At a time when brutal treatment of enemy prisoners was customary, the Hittites were compassionate and civilized, even by today's standards. Some believe the Hittites were the first people to craft objects in iron.

Who Were the Hittites?

A great Indo-European civilization ruled Anatolia (in Asia Minor) for centuries, and it spread all the way to northern Syria. But this great Aryan civilization was virtually forgotten for three millennia, until rediscovered in the 1800s. . . .

By William White

During the great migration of the Indo-European peoples off of the Central Asian plains, a branch of the Indo-Iranian family shot out into Anatolia—modern Turkey—and founded an empire that would last a millennium, and which would profoundly reflect both the Nordo-Germanic culture of which it was a part, and influence the development of Classical Greek, and thus Western, civilization. Yet the culture of the Hittites was buried for millennia in the mountains of what today is central Turkey.

Even after it was discovered, it has been the subject of intense debate, with scholars intent on deconstructing the Indo-European migration hypothesis making it, like the more obscure-to-the-man-in-the-street Hurrians, the target of intense criticism and attacks.

Yet the Hittites were certainly an Indo-European people, distantly tied to the Indo-Iranian language group, and, thus, the Nordic/Germanic culture, as their

Above, a rock relief at Yazlikaya shows Hittite King Tudhaliya IV embraced in the left arm of a god, either Teshub or Sarruma. The god holds a smaller figure in his right hand. The god wears a high, pointed cap while the king is hard to make out, due to erosion. Tudhaliya is credited with giving the rock-cut chambers at Yazlikaya their final shape. On the cover this issue, two Hittite statues reveal their physiognomy as Aryan. On the lower right is a small portion of the great Lion Gate that allowed entrance into the Hittite capital of Hattusa. See page 21 for an aerial view of the ruins of Hattusa.

language, religion and culture clearly show. [Hittite is the oldest Indo-European language for which we have records—older even than Sanskrit. Its nearest linguistic relatives, all comprising the Anatolian subfamily of languages, include Palaic, Lydian, Luwian and Lycian, all extinct now.—Ed.]

Hittite history is divided, roughly, into three periods—the Old Kingdom, the interregnum, or Hurrian occupation, and the "New Empire," or just "Imperial," period. The OId Kingdom begins in approximately the 18th century B.C., but the Hittites are believed to have entered Asia Minor beforehand (whether by sea, via the Hellespont, or over the Caucasus Mountains is unclear). Two other Indo-European peoples, the Luwians and the people of Pala, entered at the same time, and the differences that developed among their languages has caused the extrapolation that all three must have been in Asia Minor at least 400 years before their languages are known in written form. [The Hurrian, Hattic and Urartaean languages are related to the northeast Caucasian languages, according to some scholars.—Ed.]

It is believed the Luwian people entered Asia Minor over the Hellespont from the Balkans. Early Anatolian culture, pre-Hittite Old Kingdom, has produced artifacts, including copper bull statues, that appear to be derivative or part of "kurgan culture," which was the culture of the Aryans on the Eurasian steppes. Tracing these artifacts has caused some archeologists to believe the Luwians conquered the city of Troy, renaming it Ilos, and initially spread along the west coast of Asia Minor into the south, either adopting or founding the culture of Minoan Crete.

This would be in accordance with the Greek mythical history of Teucer (Teucrus or Teucris, son of King Telamon of Salamis Island), but there are issues with it—particularly the fact that Minoan culture, prior to the Mykenaean conquest, does not appear to have been Indo-European. Further, if this was the case, then the Luwians adopted the cult of the Great Mother Goddess, discussed below, which was definitely not Indo-European in form. Arguing somewhat in favor of this interpretation is the known relationship between the culture of the Etruscans and the cultures of western Asia Minor, and the fact that one version of the Etruscan migration myth, that given in Herodotus, claiming descent from the Lydians, is a proto-version of the Germanic migration myth known in Jordanes, *The Swabian Chronicle*, Geoffrey of Monmouth, Saxo Grammaticus and others (and detailed by Viktor Rydberg in his *Teutonic Mythology*).

Prior to the Hittite Old Kingdom, a dynasty arose at

Hittite chariots were solid wooden machines, drawn by two horses and capable of carrying three or more men. There was a driver and a "mounted" fighter, while the other man (or men) was a "runner" who would dismount and provide support on foot at the battlefield. The armor, if any, was light, consisting of scale armor and a helmet at most. The fighting crewman used sometimes a bow, as seen here, a long spear, javelins and a sword. It is debated whether or not Hittite chariots were less maneuverable than Egyptian ones, but they were heavier and hence slower than the Egyptian ones, which were made of rattan. Under Emperor Muwatallis II, c1320-1294 B.C., a struggle for domination of Syria led to one of the greatest battles of ancient times, at Kadesh on the Orontes, in the early 13th century B.C. Pharaoh Ramesses later claimed it was a great victory, but most historians believe it was at best a pyrrhic one for Egypt, while it led to an expansion of the Hittite empire southward. Sixteen years later the Egyptians signed a treaty with their powerful Indo-European neighbors--the first peace treaty in recorded history.

Hattusa or Kattusa (17th century B.C.), and this dynasty is known to the modern world primarily through its contact with Assyrian merchants, who appear to have dominated the trade of this kingdom—and whose rights were asserted and protected by the early Assyrian emperors. Whether this northern Anatolian kingdom is Hittite, though, has been the subject of some debate, and it is generally excluded from the formally recognized Hittite kingdoms and empires.

The Hittites, who called themselves the "Neshites" [or Nesili, "pertaining to the city of Nesa"—Ed.] expanded from Hattusa and absorbed the culture of a people that preceded them, the Hattians, or Hatti people, from which the name "Hittite" is derived. They also completely exterminated this people—or at least claim to have done so in their histories. [However, Turkish archeologist Ekrem Akurgal claims the Hattians were still the great majority of the population in the Hittite period. The non-Indo-European Hattians appear to have had longer noses than the Hittites.—Ed.]

The identity of the Hatti is unclear, but they appear to have had some relationship to Sumerian culture—though that identification has been challenged, and the evidence either way is murky because so little is known of the Hatti people and their unwritten language. One of the peoples the Hittites displaced, however, appears to be the peoples that were known to the Greeks as the Pelasgians, and who migrated into the Peloponessus perhaps 22 centuries before Christ. The Pelasgians have been identified by some with the Luwians and their kingdom of Arzawa or Azzawa, though this identity is unclear as well. [The Pelasgians may be polyphyletic, and some of them may well be non-Indo-Europeans.—Ed.]

The Hittites faced several major rivals in Asia Minor. One was the cult of the Great Mother, which was centered at Crete, and which profoundly influenced the development of Greek, Roman and Semitic cultures. Like the Hatti, the culture of the Great Mother is obscure, and known to us primarily through its remnants in Greece, and through the influence it had on the worship of Isis, Ishtar, Asherah and its integration with the Indo-European myth of Gaia and the Great Cow. Attempts have been made to link it to the Indo-European Luwians, though its serpent worship and the predominance of the female deity make it non-Indo-European in form. (See TBR, September/October 2001.)

Above, a ceramic depiction of a Hittite rider and horse joined as one entity, an indication of the close relationship Hittite horsemen had with their steeds. Plastic art of pre-imperial Hittite culture is scarce; the art of the late Hittite states shows a composite of motifs and influences with input from Syrian, Assyrian and Egyptian sources. This piece dates from c. 1000 B.C. Below, this finely crafted silver rhyton (drinking cup) depicting the front end of a bull is a magnificent piece of Hittite art from central Anatolia, probably 15th to 13th century B.C. From the Schimmel collection at the New York Metropolitan Museum.

This cult appears to have been a religion of pre-Mykenaean Minoan Crete, which has been traditionally assigned as a branch of Semitic Phoenician culture, and the cult of the Great Mother may have represented an early subversion of an Aryan people by demonic Semitic gods. This was certainly the case with its derivative, the Etruscans. To the Hittites, the Great Mother was known as Kubaba, likely a term they adopted from the Hurrians during the interregnum, and it is by this name—Graecized and then Latinized into Kybele or "Cybele"—that she was known to the West [although many other female deities, of diverse names, have been subsumed into her identity. For what it is worth, Kubaba is the only queen on the Sumerian king list.—Ed.].

But the first major rivals of the Hittites were their fellow Indo-Europeans, whom the Hittites conquered and absorbed into the Old Kingdom of central, southern and southeastern Anatolia by the early 18th century. They then expanded west and vassalized the kingdom of Arzawa—which, many believe, gave Asia its name—and conducted relations, some scholars argue, with the city of Troy, known to them as "Wilusa," a form of Ilos.

In the east, the Hittites were competing with the Hurrians, and, eventually, the Indo-European kingdom of Mittani. The rise of the Hurrians seems to have broken the links between the pre-Old-Kingdom Hittites and the Assyrians, and the Hurrians appear to have eventually conquered and established a dynasty in northern Mesopotamia—and possibly the south as well—where Indo-European names come to predominate at several points in different areas during the second millennium B.C. This early rise of the Hurrians likely gave the Hittites the economic freedom from their Semitic merchant colonies that they needed to establish their own cultural identity, and so it is ironic that the force that allowed the growth of the Hittite Old Kingdom eventually conquered it and subjected it to foreign cultural rule.

Like the Hittites, the Hurrians have been the target of intense efforts by Communist and Soviet pseudo-scholars, who have seen them as a weak link in the Indo-European migration theory. The Hurrians appear to be a people who were conquered and governed by an Armenian Indo-European minority, possibly one that drove them over the Caucasus Mountains and then subjugated them. The Hurrian religious form is firmly Indo-Iranian, and likely a close cognate of the Vedas and Zend Avesta. But the language of the Hurrian people is almost an isolate, related only to Urartian, the language of their successor state, Urartu. However, language isolates and the adoption of the languages of the Near and Middle Eastern masses by the Indo-European invaders are common, and the fact that the language of the Hurrians is only influenced by the Indo-Iranian branch of the Indo-European family is nowhere near as decisive as Soviet scholars have made it to be. [Some Russian scholars maintain that Hurrian and Hattic are related to the Northeast Caucasian language.—Ed.]

The Hurrians overran the Hittites in the 16th century, and subjugated them for several decades, until Tudhaliya I [r. 1465-1440] or his son Hattusili II [r. 1440-1425], having overthrown foreign domination in his sub-kingdom of Kizzuwatna [today, southeastern Turkey], was able to lead a revolution against the Hurrian empire and overthrow its dominance, uniting the other vassal kingdoms of the Hittites under him, and eventually creating the Hittite empire, which expanded to the Aegean in the west and upper Mesopotamia in the south.

The Hittites were very progressive in their treatment of women, giving them equal rights under the law. Slaves also had rights.

An alternative version of this history makes Tudhaliya I of Hurrian descent himself, and one of several Hurrian kings of the fractured Hittite lands, who rose to prominence by uniting the Hurrian kinglets. [Both Kizzuwatna and Mitanni have also been described as Hurrian, although rival kingdoms.—Ed.]

Regardless of his personal origins, his dynasty was certainly heavily intermarried with the Aryan Hurrians, and it is this that is the Hittite empire that confronted the forces of the Pharaoh Akhenaten in the 14th century, and that brought the Apiru—the Hebrews—into what became the kingdoms of Judea and Samaria. It is also this empire that eventually smashed the Indo-European kingdom of the Mittani—a nation whose kings had definite Indo-Iranian names—and blocked the expan-

This gate, the southwest entrance to the upper city of Hattusa, capital city of the Hittite empire, features two matching lions (one now badly eroded) carved into arching stones. Back in their heyday, 1343-1200 B.C., the complete gate formed a parabola, with towers on each side—a magnificent, daunting sight.

sion of the Assyrians to the west for 200 years.

The Hittites battled the forces of Egypt in the 13th and into the 12th century, when an invasion from an unknown source destroyed their empire and fractured it into component ethnic kingdoms—kingdoms that persisted in Anatolia until their conquest by Assyria and/or Persia at various points in the first half of the first millennium before Christ. It is believed by some that their empire was smashed by the Sea Peoples—the victorious Greeks departing from Troy—but the best evidence of that is that the later Assyrian conquerors of Asia Minor describe the defeat of the "Mushki" people—who are believed to be the Mysians, relatives of the Phrygians who were later known to the Greeks.

HITTITE LANGUAGE

The Hittite language was discovered to be definitely Indo-European in the early 20th century, and this identification is the main reason that Soviet and communist scholars have been unable to deny the Aryan nature of Hittite society. Hittite is largely an absorption of its geographic predecessor, Hattic, and there are eight component tongues that are believed to have influenced its development. The Hittites are the first Indo-European peoples of the c. 2000 B.C. migration to have developed a written language or hieroglyphics, but they largely abandoned this in favor of a variant of Akkadian cuneiform.

However, the method by which the Hittites adopted the Semitic syllabary is revealing, and useful for linguistic analysis of various Semitic languages, such as Hebrew. Semitic syllabary is often in the form of consonant-vowel, or vowel-consonant, though sometimes the vowels stand alone—much like in the phonograms of the Egyptian and Sumerian languages. Thus a name in the Indo-European form of, say, "IOVE," or Jove, might appear in Semitic transliteration as Ia-ho-va-ah, or "Jehovah"—which is precisely where the Jews and

their forerunners derived the name of the god they call YHWH, or Yahweh (Jehovah).

This has been of particular interest because of the number of references to the peoples and places of the Trojan War that appear in Hittite texts. In the archives of Arnuwandas I appear references to the Ahhiyawas or Ahhiyas, and to an Attarissiyas of Ahhiya who attacked a king of the "mountain land of Zippasala" named Madduwattas. These Ahhiyawas founded the city of Millawanda which, under the reign of Mursilis II, fought with the Hittites. Even later, Ahhiyawa was named, along with Babylon and Assyria, as a great power of the Near East. And a later king of Millawanda has a brother named Tawagalawas, who assists the people of Lukka land (the Lycians) against raiders.

In these records we find the Achaeans under the name of the Ahhiyawa (from a hypothetical form "Achaiwa"), and the city of Miletus under the name of Millawanda. While some have argued that the Achaeans should be Ahhiyawia, and thus could not be the Ahhiyawa, this is the kind of argument that philologists love and no human being can rationally understand—to accept it, one has to create a second people with almost exactly the same name as the Achaeans, almost the same characteristics, and in almost exactly the same place—an irrationality that is discarded by Occam's Razor. Some have also argued that Tawagalawas is the Greek Eteocles (Etewoclewes).

Similarly, the issue of whether the city of Taruisa in the land of Uilusiia—Troisha in Wilusa—is Troy, has been debated, but the same problem—the problem of hypothesizing two identical peoples with identical traits and similar names in the same place—arises. That the king of Wilusa in the reign of Muwatallis is Alaksandu—Alexander, or Paris—poses a similar problem. Obviously these ancient Hittite records refer to Troy.

The Hittites also, though, adopted a number of grammatical conventions from the Hatti people who preceded them, particularly the use of the enclitics assa- and nytha-, which appear in Greece, particularly in place names, and let us definitely establish the link between the people of Asia Minor and the people of the Peloponessus (a name which itself contains the god name Pel-ops (perhaps "fire-eyed," the Hatti/Pelasgian

An image often associated with the Hittites is this type of sphinx (left) with the body of a lion, eagle wings and a human head. Lions were obviously important symbols to the Hittites—and other cultures of the ancient Middle East. Lion sculptures are found at the Hittite sites of Aleppo, Carchemis and Tel Atchana. Above, a dying lion with an arrow sticking out of his shoulder is depicted in this Hittite wall relief.

enclitic "-assa-," meaning "place of the god," and the Indo-European nominative "-os"). Some have argued, though, that these Hatti names are actually part of the Indo-European language of the Luwians; and thus the Pelasgians and Anatolians who are known to have entered the Peloponessus, fleeing the Hittite expansion, were Indo-Europeans as well.

This invading culture engaged in bull-worship, and thus may be linked to the kurgan-derived culture of the Luwians, but also, apparently, embraced the worship of the Great Mother, which seemed alien to the later Mykenaean Greeks. Until the decipherment of Linear A and the discovery of the archives of the peoples the Hittites conquered, the identity of these peoples may remain an open question.

HITTITE RELIGION

Perhaps the strongest evidence that the Hittites were truly of Indo-European origin, though, lies in their religious forms, which are cognate to the story known in the Nordic-Germanic tradition as the epic cycle of the Winter War, and in the Indo-Iranian cycle as the withdrawal of the "smiths."

Among Indo-European peoples, there is an ur-myth, or original story of the gods, in which the plants and animals of the universe were shaped by a group of divine smiths. These smiths at some point withdrew from the world, and their withdrawal brought about the first winter. In the Indo-Iranian cycle, they become reconciled to the gods. In the Nordic-Germanic cycle, their withdrawal starts the decline of man into the "death age."

The smiths in the Indo-Iranian cycle are known as the ribhus, but in the Nordic Eddas, they are known as the alfs, or elves. Their leader, Ivaldi, and his sons have a mythical contest with the sons of Sindre—the giant Mimir—and are challenged to produce the greatest treasures for the gods. Loki persuades them to enter into the contest, and unfairly influences it; because of his cheating, the elves demand his head and end up injuring his lip, sewing his mouth shut to stop his lies. But because of the unfair judgment that is passed upon their work, the gods known as Volund or Thiassi, his brother Egil-Orvandil, and their brother Giuki, withdraw into the Wolfdales, where they forge a terrible sword that is destined to slay the god Frey at Ragnarok. Volund is, in many aspects, a storm god, or a god of the

The First Expert On the Hittites

Bedrich Hrozny, born in 1859, was a Czech linguist and professor of Semitic languages at Charles University in Prague. Hrozny studied the Hittite language and determined it to be Indo-European in origin, in 1917. While the idea of an Indo-European origin for Hittite had been proposed as early as 1902, it had been ridiculed by establishment scholars, who supported a Biblical-Hebraic origin for the civilizations of the world, and opposed the idea of "Indo-European" peoples.

Later in his life, Hrozny attempted to prove that many "lost languages" were related to the Indo-European language family, including the Linear A and B scripts of Crete and the Dravidian languages. While it was later determined, in 1952, that Linear B was an Indo-European language—Greek—written in Minoan characters, Linear A remains undeciphered, and is not believed to be Indo-European in origin, though proponents of this position exist.

Hrzony was forced to stop his work by a heart attack he suffered in 1944, and later died in 1952, aged 93. After his death, the political movement in academia opposed to theories of Indo-European origin grew in strength, receiving significant financing from the Soviet Union, which attacked scientific theories of comparative language, religion and culture as opposed to its political goal of world union, and which promoted "material culture" and "isolated study" as methods of approach to ancient history and prehistory instead.

Had Hrozny bowed to the pressure of those who want to see a common origin of mankind, but do not wish to see it in a Proto-Indo-European people, the Hittite language, whose existence was completely unknown before the 19th century, would still be unintelligible today.

winds and the air—and he is one of the aspects of the multifaceted storm gods that were worshiped by the ancient Norsemen.

Hittite religion has been attacked as non-Indo-European because, in the late period, it was heavily influenced by the Hurrians, who adopted their religion from the Indo-Iranian cycles. Teshub, the storm god of the Hittites from the interregnal period onward, is definitely a borrowing from their eastern neighbors, the Hurrians. But there is a cycle of Hittite stories known as "old Hittite myths," and these involve Telipinu, the "son of the storm god," who brings about the first winter by withdrawing from the world and ceasing his efforts in the preservation of life and its cycles. This deity, who was perverted in Semitic cultures into the god of resurrection, is likely an early cognate of the storm-god figure that became Volund, and hints at an original unity between the Indo-European storm god and the Near Eastern god of resurrection.

In the Hurrian and post-Hurrian period, there is also a theme that develops which is cognate with a theme found in semi-mythical northern histories. This theme is the brotherhood of the storm and the Sun gods, and their relationships to the Great Mother and the Sun goddesses. In the mythical history of Saxo Grammaticus, for instance, one often finds Halfdan and a figure related to the Indo-European fire god Agni paired—much as Belinus, as a storm god, and Brennus are paired in the history of Geoffrey of Monmouth. Halfdan and Agni relate in many ways to Thor and Heimdal (though it has been argued that Halfdan is the son of Thor, rather than Thor himself, as well as the son of Heimdal—Rydberg discusses this dual-fatherhood extensively in his *Teutonic Mythology*, though it is, in this author's opinion, one of the weaknesses of Rydberg's theory). Halfdan and Agni reflect a legendary euhemerization of the dyad of the storm god and the Sun god.

There is also a myth from the Hurrian period of the Great Mother, an adoption of Ishtar, seducing a serpent god, a child of Kumarbi, the prototype of the Greek Cronus, in her garden, and this story may have been a prototype borrowed by the Hebrews in their story of the seduction of Eve by the serpent. Similarly, there is a rock-god created by Kumarbi to destroy Teshub, the storm god, which resembles the story of Mokkikalfir in the Eddas, and of the giant with the feet of clay in the Bible.

The Hurrian period is most notable, though, for the character of Kumarbi himself, who castrates his father and then eats the children of Anu in order to prevent their usurpation of his throne, and thus inspired the stories of Cronus, Uranus, Rhea and the birth of Zeus.

In the Hittite imperial period, the Hittite religion was heavily influenced by Egypt, and the Sun god came to supplant the storm god as the central deity of the religion. The Hittite emperor, at this time, adopted the title of "son of the Sun" and altered his name in Hittite writing to reflect the Egyptian style of displaying the Sun in the king's royal name. Very late Hittite religious writings show an even heavier syncretization with Egyptian myth.

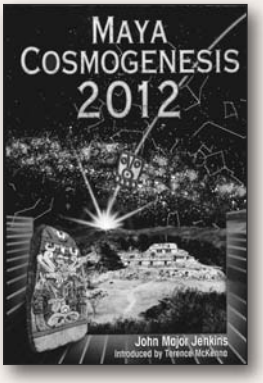
At a time in the Near East when flaying and impaling enemies was the rule, the Hittites were humane & civilized.

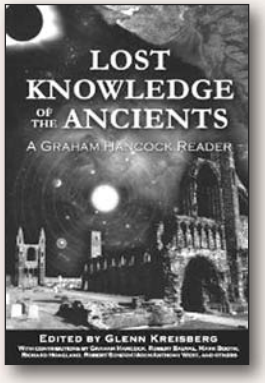
CONCLUSION

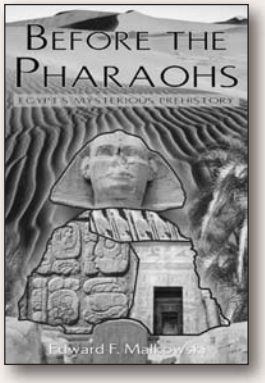
The Hittites were an Indo-European people who achieved pre-eminence among the Indo-European invaders of Asia Minor and founded an empire that spanned almost a millennium. Their language and religion tie them firmly into both the conquerors of Iran and India, and into the Nordic-Germanic stock in which those conquerors found their roots.

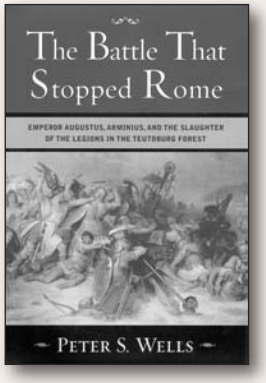
Though Communist and Soviet scholars attacked the origins of the Hittites in an effort to dilute and obscure the Indo-European origin of their society and culture, even a surface analysis of the Hittite culture shows it was one of the many expressions of the Aryan creative spirit found in the early portion of recorded history. ✦

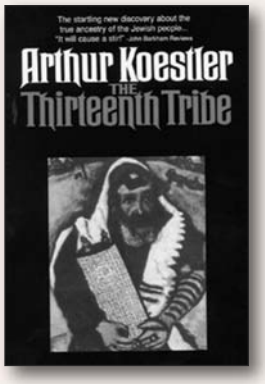
William White is the former commander of the American National Socialist Workers Party and is currently completing a degree focused on classical and Near Eastern Studies. He is the author of *Before Genesis: The Aryan and the Hebrew in Ancient Egypt*, which is being released by The Barnes Review, and is working on a commentary on the first nine books of Saxo Grammaticus's *Gesta Danorum*. You can write to Bill c/o TBR, PO Box 1877, Washington, D.C. 20003. He is under court order not to post on the Internet, so if you upload his material to the Net, please make it clear to everyone that it is not he who is doing so.











History Lessons for 2012?

Maya Cosmogenesis 2012: The True Meaning of the Maya Calendar End-Date. By John Major Jenkins. While researching the 2012 end-date of the Maya Calendar, the author decoded Mayan secrets. The Maya discovered that the periodic alignment of the Sun with the center of the Milky Way galaxy is a formative influence on human evolution. These alignments also define a series of world ages. The fourth age ends on Dec. 21, 2012, when an epoch chapter in human history will end. *Maya Cosmogenesis 2012* reveals the Mayas' insight into the cyclic nature of time and prepares us for a new world. Softcover, 480 pages, 200 B&W illustrations, #565, *$20.*

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Anatolia's Mysterious Underground Cities

INTRODUCTION

CARVED FROM RELATIVELY SOFT IGNEOUS ROCK, more than 200 enigmatic underground cities at least two stories deep have been discovered in a historic area of Turkey known as Cappadocia. Some 40 of these sanctuaries have three or more levels. Others go as far underground as 80 to 200 feet (eight to 20 connected stories), with large chambers cut out of the rock for livestock, food stores and human occupants. Underground aquifers and ventilation shafts provided water and air. A huge rolling stone could secure an entrance against enemies. For these reasons, many of these underground sanctuaries were used by early Anatolian Christians as secure hiding places from marauders and persecutors. Christian motifs, on the other hand, rarely appear at the lowest levels of the sites. The vast scale of these underground cities and the architectural prowess needed to construct them thus lead some scholars to speculate that these sites were not built by the early Christians, but by some much more ancient culture. Could they have sheltered an advanced Anatolian culture from some kind of natural disaster? Could they have been built by the Hittites? There is good reason to believe this may be true.

BY MARC ROLAND

Our story begins 30 million years ago, when a trio of monstrous volcanoes—much later to be named Erciyes, Hasan and Melendiz Dadlari—erupted simultaneously. They blanketed much of Cappadocia in central Turkey with a 328-foot-thick layer of tufa.[1] This is a soft, easily worked, reddish lava rock some pre-industrial construction engineers considered ideal for their purposes.

During 1963, a resident of Derinkuyu, a town of more than 10,000 inhabitants in what today is called Nevsehir province of Turkey, was tearing down a wall of his house in the process of expanding the place. To his amazement, a broad section of tufa unexpectedly collapsed, exposing a dark, gaping cavity. He entered it with a flashlight, its beam playing over the interior of a spacious, self-evidently artificial chamber skillfully cut out of the living rock. The homeowner immediately notified local authorities. Days later, archeologists arrived from Ankara, 390 miles away, but were no less baffled by the accidental discovery.

Their surprise ballooned into astonishment when cleaning the chamber revealed a corridor leading to an adjacent room. And then another, and another. Continuous excavation over the next six years laid bare series upon series of private domiciles, regular apartments with separate living quarters, including bathrooms. Niches had been cut into the walls, presumably for stor-

An inhabitant of Derinkuyu (in the region of Cappadocia, central Anatolia, Turkey), was knocking down a wall of his cave-like house in 1963. He discovered to his surprise that behind the wall was an underground room no one knew existed. Exploring it, he found it led to another room, and another and another, with additional layers of rooms deeper down as well. Railings and grills have been installed in recent times to make visiting the passageways easier and safer, as seen here, and the upper levels have been opened to tourism. PHOTO: WWW.GOREME.COM

age, perhaps the display of ancestral or religious objects, possibly statuettes, though none were found. A network of high, broad passageways connected shops, wineries, chapels, communal or conference chambers, hospitals, libraries, work spaces, oil presses, animal stables, cellars, schools, bakeries, immense food bins, granaries, restaurants, administrative centers, rubbish containment areas, arsenals, barracks and tombs.

Wells provided fresh, flowing water throughout the complex, which was efficiently "air-conditioned" by regularly sunk ventilation shafts, 52 of which have been located so far. The longest known example sinks perfectly straight to 180 feet deep. The site's largest feature is a spacious room with a superbly carved barrel-vaulted ceiling on the second floor archaeologists speculate was used as a religious school; smaller, adjacent chambers to the west may have been studies. A vertical staircase from the third to fourth levels connects with a corridor descending to the lowest level, where it opens onto a cruciform alcove.

There are 18 stories in all, going down 280 feet beneath the surface, and connected by steps and stairways regularly cut into the rock. Each floor could be efficiently sealed off from the rest in the manner of a ship's compartments by massive hatches (circular doors) that could be rolled across the access to every passageway. These circular doors range from three to five feet across, one foot to 20 inches thick, and weigh between 440 and 1,102 pounds. A small hole drilled at

the precise center of all "millstones" allowed for the insertion of a handle used to open or close them.

Although many floors remain unexcavated, archeologists have nonetheless learned enough from investigating the multi-level urban center to realize that it once accommodated between 35,000 and 50,000 residents. Nothing like it had ever been seen before. But more surprises were to come.

A third-floor tunnel closed by debris, when excavated and explored, ran north in a straight line for more than three miles to yet another underground city, Kaymakli. Kaymakli appears to be smaller, with the uppermost five of its six levels excavated to date, although its resemblance to Derinkuyu leaves no doubt that both sites belonged to the same people. Also known as Ozluce, Kaymakli differs chiefly by its engineers' choice of variously colored tufas for obvious aesthetic effect, a preference extended to the main entrance formed by a pair of serpentine arches made of intertwining basalt. Passing through them, a 50-foot-long passageway terminates at a "millstone" door of solid granite—at nearly six feet across, larger than any counterpart at Derinkuyu.

Expanding their research, investigators were shocked to discover that Kaymakli-Ozluce was just one of five interconnected cities with a total estimated capacity of 100,000 inhabitants.[2] But even these were not the only such locations, nor even the largest.

Others in and around Nevsehir include Özkonak, in the northern slopes of Mt. Idis, capable of supporting 60,000 persons for up to three months without resort to outside supplies. A unique feature of Özkonak is its built-in communication system of speaking tubes connecting all 10 levels, down to more than 130 feet. The subterranean location was found in 1972 by Latif Acar, a local farmer, who, curious to learn why his excess crop water continued to mysteriously disappear into the ground, dug a shallow hole that opened into the roof of the complex's largest room.

Three years later, another buried metropolis inadvertently came to light just outside the village of Tatlarin, at a hill known for time out of mind, for no previously apparent cause, as the "Castle." So too, the people of Derinkuyu traditionally and appropriately knew their town as the "Deep Well" countless generations before the mid-20th century discovery of its lost ruins. Despite the passage of unknown centuries and their accompanying cultural amnesia, something of vanished antiquity still resonated in local place-names.

In all, archeologists count more than 200 underground cities, believe it or not, in the area between Nevsehir and Kayseri, a large, industrialized city. About 40 comprise three floors; fewer have just two levels each. Estimates place Cappadocia's subterranean population at about 3 million residents. Even if this figure is substantially reduced, because not all the sub-surface living centers were simultaneously inhabited nor even built at the same time, it still represents a staggering number of persons who chose a mole-like existence.

Archeologists soon noticed that the Christian influences were intrusive and only infrequently penetrated deeper than the uppermost levels.

What could have compelled them to make such a drastic decision? Who were they, and how long ago did they excavate their incredible underground urban warrens? How could these subterranean cities have survived major, or even total destruction by earthquakes in seismically active Turkey? Strangely enough, none of them shows any such damage.

While adequately provided with water and ventilation, their lighting source is another mystery. Candles and torches—even dim lamps—for so many thousands of residents dwelling hundreds of feet from the surface would have consumed considerable oxygen in a very short time. Puzzlingly, no wax or oil residue nor lanterns have so far been found at any of the sites below the second or third strata. Some ceilings at the topmost floors evidence scorching by torches, but these marks do not occur at lower levels, where lighting was most needed, but the torches' flames would have consumed most of the breathable air in a fairly short period. What, then, did the lower-level inhabitants use for illumination? Surely they had something.

For some years after Derinkuyu's emergence, it and other, companion settlements were assumed to have been built by Christians as places of refuge from Persian Sassanid raiders from the late 5th to early 7th cen-

The underground galleries of Derinkuyu, extending downward, had room enough for at least 10,000 people. Several points are guarded by huge, circular stone doors like the one shown at left. These were from about three to four feet in diameter, 18 inches thick and weighing up to 1,000 lbs. **Above:** Some chambers were quite large, and their ceilings were supported by a system of columns carved from the living rock.

turies A.D. Retrieved monastic artifacts from the Middle Byzantine period appeared to confirm this interpretation. The area of Cappadocia in question had been converted 400 years earlier by St. Paul himself, according to legend, and walls belonging to the upper storeys of some subterranean locations are decorated with Christian religious imagery.

But archeologists soon noticed that the Christian influences were intrusive and only infrequently penetrated deeper than the uppermost levels. Derinkuyu's bottom-floor cruciform alcove was not necessarily Christian, because cruciform designs, even similarly configured chambers, were of course commonly associated with solar symbolism, predating Christianity by millennia. Examples are found at the numerous cruciform passage-graves of west Wales and Orkney, built during the later Neolithic, beginning around the mid-fourth millennium B.C., and often, like Ireland's Newgrange, deliberately oriented to sunrise on the winter solstice.

Scholars interested in the Turkish sites additionally pointed out that the earliest known written reference to Derinkuyu was composed by Xenophon, the famous historian and philosopher. In *Anabasis*, he described an entire Greek expedition against the Persians in Asia Minor, where he and his comrades stumbled upon the underground city, already old and abandoned around the turn of the fourth century B.C.[4] He assumed it had been built by Phrygians some 300 years earlier, an official position later taken by the Turkish Department of Culture.

The Phrygians were close relatives of the Greeks, with a homeland in the southern Balkans, where they were originally known as the Bryges. In possession of an advanced Bronze Age culture, they contributed importantly to preclassical and classical music, including the so-called "Phrygian mode" found in Greek marches, and invention of the famous *aulos*, a reed instrument frequently taking the form of twin pipes.[5]

For causes unknown, they migrated *en masse* across the Hellespont into Asia Minor, probably not before the mid- to late 14th century B.C., when they changed their tribal name to "Phrygians" and declared themselves allies of Troy.[6] Ilion's Queen Hecuba, who reigned during the Trojan War, was of Phrygian descent. In the political vacuum following that conflict, the Phrygians established a state for the first time, building Gordium, in Cappadocia, as its rich capital. Over the following centuries, their kingdom rose to military, political, economic and cultural splendor, until it and much

of Asia Minor were overrun by hordes of Cimmerians. These were equestrian nomads, barbarians from Ukraine, who sacked and burned Gordium in 696 B.C.[7]

Modern scholars presumed the violent circumstances surrounding the city's demise forced its residents to devise underground shelters. While some defeated Phrygians, like Christians many centuries later, may have sought refuge from their enemies by taking advantage of the buried mazes, they were not the earliest to inhabit such places. Nor were the Phrygians, for all their civilized greatness, known for subterranean skills of any kind. Another, earlier people, renowned for the excavation of long tunnels and deep storage facilities, left physical evidence behind at the lowest, oldest levels throughout Nevsehir Province.[8]

These were the Hittites, whose cylinder-seals, inscribed monuments and painted murals are still being found in Derinkuyu, Kaymakli and other, related underground cities. Outstanding is the stone statue of a lion, emblazoned with Hittite script, found beside one of the entrances to Özkonak. According to American traveler Jamie Mead: "The Hittites had a high standard of underground building techniques, and constructed many military tunnels. The secret tunnels found in Hittite cities are called *poterns* . . . part of the defense systems . . . used to ambush attackers."[9] At the Hittites' capital city, Hattusa, they dug nine *poterns*, the longest being 235 feet deep.[10]

Emperors in Hattusa ruled from the Aegean to beyond the Euphrates in Mesopotamia, north to the Black Sea and south to the plains of Syria.

But who were the Hittites? Their name has long been familiar for its repeated mention throughout the Old Testament. Although biblical descriptions are mostly lacking, a passage in Genesis tells how Abraham purchased a "cave," or underground resting place, for his deceased wife from "Ephron the Hittite."[11] The Hittites were otherwise absolutely unknown until the discovery of their inscription on a stone monument outside the Cappadocian town of Bogazköy ("gorge village") by an Irish missionary, William Wright, in 1884.

For the next 12 years, the Turkish government's hostility toward foreigners prevented further digs, until German archeologist Hugo Winckler was eventually given permission to excavate in 1906. He almost immediately unearthed a treasure trove of ancient documents: the Hittites' royal archive of 10,000 cuneiform tablets, written in Akkadian cuneiform script but in an unknown language. But neither Winckler nor his colleagues were able to read them for more than 40 years. In late 1947, a bookkeeper at the German hospital in Istanbul awoke from a dream, in which he was shown the key to translating the lost written language. With no formal training, but personally obsessed with everything Hittite, Franz Steinherr conveyed his information to professional epigraphers, who confirmed the correctness of his remarkable revelation.[12]

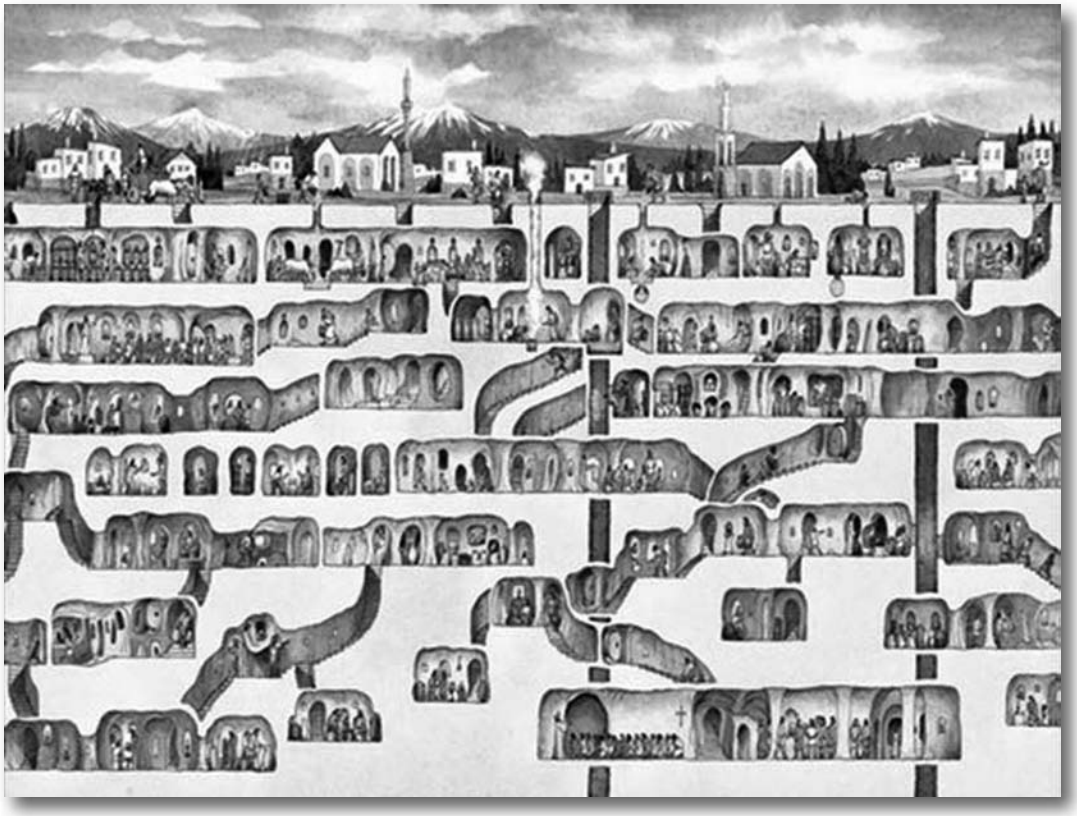
Since then, the previously inscrutable records have yielded a vivid picture of the rise and fall of a Bronze Age superpower—history's first true empire.

Bogazköy itself proved to be near the site of the imperial capital, one of the greatest cities of the preclassical world. Hattusa, according to history writer Jim Hicks, "covered more than 400 acres [464 acres, to be exact], making it much larger than the contemporary Assyrian capital of Assur in northern Mesopotamia. Dominated by palaces and temples, it was unlike any other known city of the ancient world."[13]

The city featured at least 31 religious buildings, the largest being more than 213,300 square feet.[14] As Thomas Harrison, author of *Great Empires of the Ancient World*, describes it: "The palace of the king was built on the city's acropolis and now known as *Bueyukkale* (Turkish for 'big castle'). All those who had business with 'his majesty,' including vassal rulers and representatives of foreign kings, were escorted by royal attendants through a series of colonnaded courts to a large pillared hall, the focal point of the palace complex, where the king gave audience."[15]

Main access was on the south side through elaborate, high, oval, stone gateways decorated with reliefs depicting oversize warriors, lions and sphinxes. Cemeteries, mostly containing cremation burials in funeral urns, were located outside the walls. Private homes built with timber and mud bricks accommodated a population of 50,000.

Emperors in Hattusa, according to Jim Hicks, ruled



This drawing dramatically shows the aboveground structures and the first seven or so underground levels of Derinkuyu. Amazingly, there are at least 18 subterranean levels that have been discovered so far, although only the upper ones are open to public viewing. The amount of work that went into all this excavating is mind-boggling.

"from the Aegean to beyond the Euphrates in Mesopotamia, north to the Black Sea and south to the plains of Syria, where their armies encountered, contested and rolled back the borders of the rival Egyptian empire."[16] The Hittites first entered Anatolia, Turkey's central plateau region, as an Indo-European tribe from their ancestral homelands in the steppes of central Russia, about 4,000 years ago. Over the centuries, their population grew in numbers and sophistication through a gradual transition from nomadic to village life, adopting Babylonian cuneiform and developing the civilized arts, including their own hieroglyphic system, together with the first wide-scale use of iron tools and weapons.

Around 1700 B.C., they established their first dynasty and initiated an imperial agenda that would lead inexorably to their domination of Asia Minor and northern Mesopotamia.

BRONZE AGE COLLAPSE

Five hundred years later, in the midst of their expansion, at the zenith of their influence, the Hittite empire collapsed overnight in one of the unexplained mysteries of the ancient world. Archeologists speculated that northern tribes of Kassite barbarians or waves of the no-less-shadowy "Sea Peoples" must have been responsible. But more than physical evidence is lacking for these assumed invaders. No outside enemies in the contemporary world would have been powerful enough to break up such a powerful state. Hattusa itself was almost impregnable.

"Standing 3,000 feet above sea level on a rugged tableland," Hicks writes, "snow-covered in winter, scorched by the blazing sun in summer and ringed by mountains infested with wolves and bears, the Hittites' capital bore an anachronistic similarity to a medieval fortress. And a fortress it was. The site it occupied was itself a natural stronghold, a steeply sloping tongue of land set off from the surrounding country on one side by a deep protective gorge . . . and on the other side by a narrow valley. Also guarding the city were its double, crenellated walls [four miles long, interspaced every 65

feet with immense guard towers manned by troops of archers]—built of massive stone, topped by brick battlements, pierced by arch-like gateways and punctuated at intervals by tall towers."[17]

Even an armed force more powerful than the Hittite army (there was none) could not have stormed so formidable a capital, but would have required a long siege, which never took place. Instead, Hattusa was instantly transformed into a vast cauldron of flame, incinerated from end to end in a flash, its stones literally carbonized by temperatures higher than anything Late Bronze Age technology was capable of generating. The city was not alone. All across the Aegean, Asia Minor and the Near East, virtually every human settlement, large and small, was incinerated. The vast scope of such universal arson was clearly far beyond the combined military might of all contemporary kingdoms.

The far-flung conflagrations were accompanied by environmental cataclysms. Earth's largest soda lake, Turkey's Lake Van, rose 250 feet in about two years. Climatologists calculated that such an increase would have required approximately 150 inches of rainfall.[18] Tree-ring sequences showed that climate deterioration reached its peak in Turkey from about 1185 to 1141 B.C. Major earthquake damage and fire in Athens, Mycenae, Tiryns, Knossos, Troy, Urgarit and Cyprus.[19] Meanwhile, the Arabian Peninsula suffered the most extensive volcanism in its history. At its peak, Assyrian power declined precipitously from about 1208 to 1179 B.C.

At around the turn of the 12th century B.C. the Mediterranean region experienced some kind of cataclysm that wiped out several old civilizations.

It is known to historians as the Bronze Age Collapse.

These contemporaneous natural events puzzled scholars until the close of the last century, when archeoastronomers and geophysicists found that Earth experienced the near miss of a comet in 1198 B.C. Swedish geologists Lars Franzen and Thomas B. Larsson felt compelled by the evidence to "propose that cosmic activity could offer an explanation for the observed changes. We even suggest that relatively large asteroids or comets (about 0.5 km diameter)" collided with our planet, circa 1200 B.C.[20]

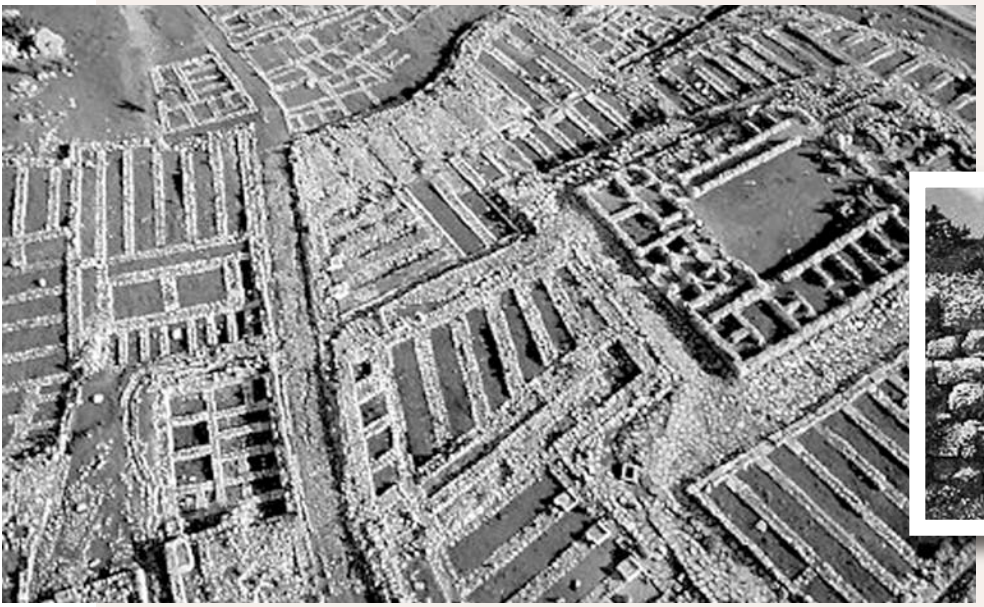
They were seconded by the American geologist Robert Hewitt, who described the end of the Bronze Age as "a catastrophe that was one of the worst in world history."[21] He cited Greenland's Camp Century ice cores, which reveal that a global disaster threw several thousand cubic kilometers of ash into the atmosphere around that time.

Michael Baillie, Professor Emeritus of Palaeoecology at Queen's University of Belfast, in Northern Ireland, and a leading expert in dendrochronology, or dating by means of tree-rings, concluded that "there were two major temperature troughs around 1600 B.C. and 1100 B.C." The latter, "the most marked one, can be traced in many other parts of the world, including Europe, the Americas, the Near East and the Antarctic."[22] The Harris Papyrus—a well-preserved court document from the end of Egypt's XXth dynasty—reports prodigious clouds of ash overwhelming the Nile Valley from the west at the time of Pharaoh Ramses III's coronation, in 1198 B.C.

At the close of the previous dynasty (1197 B.C.), Pharaoh Seti II described "Sekhmet" as "a circling star" that spat flames throughout the known world. Another ancient Egyptian record—the Ipuwer papyrus—describes fiery destruction rampaging across Egypt. Its veracity is underscored by a baked clay text from the port city of Ugarit telling of Anat, a star that fell on "the Syrian land, setting it afire, and confusing the two twilights."[23]

These ancient source materials compliment conclusions by modern geophysicists and astronomers, who determined that a cometary event around the turn of the 12th century B.C. extinguished Bronze Age civilizations throughout the Greek Peloponnesus, Nile Valley, Mesopotamia and Asia Minor. Among the victims were the Hittites. They were the creators of Cappadocia's underground cities.

But why did they construct them? To escape the ravages of their enemies, who overran the ruins of an imperial enterprise abruptly reduced to ashes by a natural catastrophe? Or to seek shelter from that cataclysm itself? Like so many other lingering questions about this lost, mysterious people, they unfortunately took the answers with them into obscurity. ✦



Hattusa

Above left: Aerial view of the ruins of Hattusa, former capital of the Hittite empire. Palaces, temples, trading quarters and a necropolis bear a unique testimony to the disappeared civilization. The city's fortifications, along with the Lion Gate and the Royal Gate etc, represent unique artistic achievements. The site, discovered in 1834, was not comprehensively excavated until 1906, which was also the date of the discovery of a copy of a peace treaty between Hittite King Hattushili III and Pharaoh Ramses II, which made possible the identification of Hattusa. Since then, German and Turkish archeologists have investigated the site. The city spread over a sloping, uneven plateau, covering 464 acres. In the 13th century B.C., the city was surrounded by a system of double walls forming a perimeter of roughly 8 km and had sturdy underground passageways. **Above right:** This linteled gate at Hattusa leads to a tunnel about 70 yards long. At one time, each end was closed off with thick double wooden doors.

ENDNOTES:

1 The name "Cappadocia" derives from the Persian *Katpatuka*, or "Land of Fine Horses."

2 http://www.showcaves.com/english/tr/region/Cappadocia.html.

3 Tatlarin and another underground settlement—Guezelyurt—alone have flush toilets.

4 Xenophon, *Anabasis*, SC: Nabu Press, 2010.

5 *Ancient History Encyclopedia*, http://www.ancient.eu.com/phrygia/.

6 Phrygia, http://i-cias.com/e.o/phrygia.htm.

7 Fasken, C.B. Brig.-Gen. W.H., *Cimmerians and Scythians*, TN: Sacred Truth Publishing, 2010.

8 Goodman, Michael E., *Dark Labyrinths*, NY: Bearport Publishing, 2010.

9 Mead, Jamie, *Turkey and Cyprus Through My Own Eyes*, http://realtravel.com/e-288124-hattusas_entry-within_the_hittite_tunnels.

10 Hicks, Jim, *The Empire Builders*, NY: Time-Life Books, Inc., 1974, p.122.

11 Genesis 23:9

12 Hicks, Jim, *The Empire Builders*, NY: Time-Life Books, Inc., 1974, 64.

13 *Ibid.*, 9.

14 This was the Temple of the Storm God, a typically Aryan conception, later variants of which were the Greek Zeus, Roman Jupiter, German Wotan and Norse Odin.

15 Harrison, Thomas, *The Great Empires of the Ancient World*, London: Thames and Hudson, Ltd., 2009, 56.

16 Hicks, Jim, *The Empire Builders*, NY: Time-Life Books, Inc., 1974, 10.

17 *Ibid.*, 9.

18 Steel, Duncan, in *Natural Catastrophes During Bronze Age Civilizations: Archaeological, Geological, Astronomical and Cultural Perspectives*, edited by Trevor Palmer and Mark E. Bailey, Oxford, England: Archaeo Press, 1998.

19 Kuniholm, David, in *Natural Catastrophes During Bronze Age Civilizations: Archaeological, Geological, Astronomical and Cultural Perspectives*, edited by Trevor Palmer and Mark E. Bailey, Oxford, England: Archaeo Press, 1998.

20 Franzen, Lars and Thomas B. Larsson in *Natural Catastrophes During Bronze Age Civilizations: Archaeological, Geological, Astronomical and Cultural Perspectives*, edited by Trevor Palmer and Mark E. Bailey, Oxford, England: Archaeo Press, 1998.

21 Clubbe, Victor and William Napier in *Natural Catastrophes During Bronze Age Civilizations: Archaeological, Geological, Astronomical and Cultural Perspectives*, edited by Trevor Palmer and Mark E. Bailey, Oxford, England: Archaeo Press, 1998.

22 Baillie, M.G.L., "Tree-Rings Indicate Global Environmental Downturns that Could have been Caused by Comet Debris," Chapter 5 in Bobrowsky, Peter T. and Hans Rickman (eds.), *Comet/Asteroid Impacts and Human Society: An Interdisciplinary Approach*, Berlin: Springer-Verlag, 2007, 105-22.

23 Goldsmith, Donald, *Nemesis, the Death-Star and Other Theories of Mass-Extinction*, NY: Walker & Co., 1985, 102.

Marc Roland is a self-educated expert on World War II and ancient European cultures but is equally at home writing on American history and prehistory. He is also a prolific book and music reviewer for the PzG, Inc. website (www.pzg.biz) and other politically incorrect publishers and CD producers in the U.S. and overseas. He lives near Madison, Wisconsin. Roland has seen many of his articles published in the pages of The Barnes Review over the last several years including several that made it into our new *TBR Anthology* published in 2011.

The Young Turks

And the Slaughter of 117 Million Whites

THE AUTHOR OF THIS ARTICLE BELIEVES we need to take a closer look at Turkish 20th-century history because it has had a tremendous impact on the Western world. In particular, who were the Young Turks? Today those words are used to describe any young person eager for radical change to the established order. But were the Young Turks who initiated the process of liberalization that lead to the rise of modern Turkey really as altruistic as mainstream historians claim? The truth is, the Young Turks were main players in fomenting World War I, the Balkan wars, the secularization of both imperial Russia and the Islamic Ottoman empire and the genocide of millions of Christian Greeks, Armenians and Assyrians. Look for more historical surprises in this thriller.

BY PETE PAPAHERAKLES

Most people in America are not aware of the 1908 Young Turk Revolution, and of those who are, they are probably not aware of its significance in setting the stage for World War I and ultimately establishing the countries of the Middle East as we know them today.

One of the most important developments in determining the fate of the world in the 20th century was the establishment of the political movement called Zionism. The concept of Zionism, of course, is as old as the Jewish race itself, but its development as a viable political movement really started taking shape in the second half of the 19th century. Napoleon was the first modern European leader to emancipate the Jews and allow them to gain entry to society as equal under the law.

This trend continued throughout the 19th century as more European countries allowed them the freedom to become citizens and enjoy equal opportunities in business and finance. Their natural talents in these areas, their unbridled ambition and their fierce ethnocentrism, led to a rapid consolidation of power during the first half of the 19th century. Much of this power came with the rise of the Rothschild financial empire, which grew exponentially after Nathan Rothschild swindled the Brits over the outcome of the battle of Waterloo, thus becoming the master of the Bank of England in 1815.

At the same time, Freemasonry was also a force with its own plan for world domination. The order of the Illuminati established in 1776 by Adam Weishaupt had established a plan to control the world by using deceptive mottoes of "liberty, equality and fraternity" to bring about the bloody French Revolution. The ruse of "the brotherhood of man" was finally perfected through this Judeo-Masonic cabal and promoted through Karl Marx's Communist Manifesto in 1848. This resulted in many revolutions in Europe with arch-Masons Giuseppe Mazzini, Giuseppe Garibaldi and others reshaping Europe under the auspices of the Rothschilds and Freemasonry. This power was consolidated more openly during the second half of the century and groups such as the B'nai B'rith and Alliance Israélite Universelle, promoting Jewish interests, were established.

ROGER VIOLLET/ LIASON/ GETTY IMAGES

The Committee of Union and Progress (CUP; known in the West as the "Young Turks"), a secret society of crypto-Jews, or Donmeh, active among military officers, marches through the streets of Ottoman Turkey in July 1908. They pulled off a coup against the government of Sultan Abdul Hamid II (1877-1909). The CUP promised equality to all citizens, and freedom against arbitrary and autocratic rule. It sounded good, but their real agenda was mass murder. Soon millions of Christians would be slaughtered.

Jewish interests now had most of the world's gold in their hands; they owned most of the banking institutions, most of the newspapers, and were thus able to influence the world in profound ways.

It was around this time that the idea of Zionism was officially established and the notorious Protocols were conceived as a blueprint for how the Jews would dominate the world. Working with capitalism and Communism, Zionism—posturing as the movement advocating the creation of a homeland for Jews—in reality it had nothing less than global domination as its goal.

AN AMBITIOUS PLAN

It is said that while this ambitious plan was formulated, Confederate arch-Mason and military genius Albert Pike was asked in 1872 to devise a military plan that would bring this great scheme to realization. His plan required three wars to achieve this goal. The first war (combining the Bolshevik revolution and World War I) would take down the Russian czar down and establish Communism, which would be used as a force against the rest of the world. The second great war (World War II) would see Communism grow to rival the Christian countries. An omnipotent international governing body (the United Nations) and a homeland for the Jews (the state of Israel in Palestine) would also be established. The third great war (we'll call it World War III) would pit Zionist Christians against Islam in a final battle. This is

the stage the world finds itself in today with all the wars in the Middle East and tensions between Christians and Muslims as strained as they have been since the last Crusade of the Middle Ages. All these conflicts were exacerbated with the creation of the state of Israel in 1948.

TAKE DOWN THE CZAR

The plan to take down the czar and establish Communism in Russia was a most ambitious one. Russia was the biggest country in the world, had the largest Orthodox Christian population in the world, and the czar, at the time, was the richest man in the world. Although World War I itself offered many benefits to the Zionist bankers who orchestrated it, the ultimate prize was the conquest of Russia by the Rothschild-backed Bolsheviks. Much work needed to be done across the political landscape to make this goal a reality.

Upon the official establishment of Zionism in Basel, Switzerland, in 1897 by Theodor Herzl, the pieces were put in place at a swift pace. Key politicians in Britain had to be subverted and replaced by Zionist sympathizers. The ground had to be prepared in America to put Woodrow Wilson in the Oval Office and establish the Federal Reserve. The hostilities between Britain and Germany had to be nourished as did wars in the Balkans and the destabilization of the Austro-Hungarian empire.

One of the key elements was the elimination of the Ottoman empire, which at that time had come to be known as "the Sick Man of Europe." The Ottoman empire was established on territories controlled by the Byzantine empire for over a thousand years after the Turks sacked Constantinople (now called Istanbul) in 1453. Over the next two centuries the Turks waged a jihad on Christians and others, conquering most of the southern half of Eastern Europe and reaching the gates of Vienna in 1683. They conquered all of northern Africa up to Morocco, and all of the Middle East and western Asia as far as Iran and the Caspian Sea to the north.

Beginning with the Napoleonic Wars, however, the Ottoman empire began a slow decline. It, unlike many other nations, failed to utilize the advances of the Industrial Revolution and remained fairly primitive. By 1900 the empire had lost much of its territory including most of Europe, Africa and central Asia.

But the Ottomans still controlled Turkey and most of the Middle East into the Persian Gulf. This area was very much desired by the West. Oil was rapidly becoming the main energy source of the future, and the vast petroleum deposits discovered in what is now Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and the United Emirates were under Turkish rule. The Rothschilds and Rockefeller's Standard Oil had no intention of letting the Turks exploit them.

Sultan Abd Al-Hamid II Khan Ghazi made a deal with Germany to build the Berlin-Baghdad Railway in 1904,

The British Ambassador to the Ottoman Empire Writes A Letter to Sir Charles Harding Firth, May 29, 1910

LOWTHER

"Shortly after the revolution in July 1908, it soon became known that many of the leading members of the Young Turks were Freemasons. It was noticed that Jews of all colors, native and foreign, were enthusiastic supporters of the new dispensation, till, as many Turks expressed it, every Hebrew became a potential spy of the Young Turks. Turks began to remark that the movement was rather a Jewish than a Turkish revolution."

—Sir Gerald Lowther

FIRTH

and that had to be nipped in the bud. Also the Zionists had set their sights on Palestine for their future state, and the sultan had refused to sell it to the father of Zionism, Theodor Herzl, on their behalf. Britain would be more accommodating in 1917, although Palestine did not yet belong to the English.

FEASTING ON THE SICK MAN OF EUROPE

For these reasons and maybe more, the Ottoman empire had to be taken down and carved up among the victors. The way that would be accomplished would be with a revolutionary movement that came to be called the Young Turk Revolution. Establishment historians romanticize the movement as liberal, progressive, modernist movement opposed to the status quo. Fed up with the sultan's retrogressive policies that were keeping the masses uneducated, pre-industrialized and mired in religious superstition, we are told, a small group of young intellectuals decided to bring the Ottoman empire into the 20th century as the secular, modern state of Turkey that we know today.

They founded the Committee of Union and Progress (CUP) in 1895 with the goal of transforming their society into one where religion played no significant role but would be replaced by science instead. These young intellectuals, the story goes, developed philosophies with names like positivism, biological materialism and Social Darwinism.

After two congresses held in Paris in 1902 and 1906 they consolidated their power and were able to get the support of the European section of the Ottoman army in 1908, at which point they adopted the name "Young Turks" and established a constitution. With that support, they were able to topple Sultan Abdul Hamid and take control of the Ottoman empire.

Two Balkan wars followed, in 1912 and 1913, and then came World War I. After a period of creating dissent and anarchy in order to shape intellectual and political life, we are told, they had laid the foundations for Mustafa Kemal Atatürk's revolution of 1918, which turned Turkey into one of the most progressive and modern Mideast states of the time where even women were given the right to vote. Thus was born the secular, modern Republic of Turkey from the ashes of the Ottoman empire. And everyone lived happily ever after.

Now for some real history. . . .

Nathan Rothschild and the Battle of Waterloo

A disciple of Sabbatai Zevi, Jacob Frank (see accompanying story), involved Mayer Amschel Rothschild in plans to liberate Jerusalem and the remainder of the Holy Land for the Jews.

Mayer had five sons, whom he set up as heads of banks throughout Europe in an attempt to dominate European financing. Nathan Mayer Rothschild, the oldest, was sent to the Bank of England.

During the Napoleonic wars, Nathan had thrown his financial support behind England, betting Lord Wellington would end up victorious against the forces of France. Upon Napoleon's defeat at the Battle of Waterloo, Rothschild's courier left the battle scene just hours before Wellington's courier. He raced to London and arrived there 24 hours before Wellington's man. Rothschild, on hearing the news, played one of the biggest bluffs in history. He took his usual position in the stock exchange, but hung his head despondently and would not talk to anyone. He motioned his workers to start selling all bonds. Other traders, knowing Rothschild always had inside information, assumed by his actions that the British had lost the Battle of Waterloo—and thus the war—and started selling all their bonds.

The value of the bonds plummeted. At this point, Rothschild instructed his workers to start buying up all the bonds they could get their hands on. When Wellington's courier showed up with the news of Napoleon's defeat, the value of the bonds skyrocketed to a higher level than ever. Rothschild ended up with a 20-to-one return on his investment, while many other unwitting traders lost fortunes through Rothschild's underhanded trick. ✦

For more on this subject, we recommend the DVD ***The Rothschilds: Shares in Waterloo.*** It was the first of three movies made in 1940 under the National Socialist regime in Germany. A historical account of the Rothschild family's rise to fortune, set mostly in Great Britain during the Napoleonic wars, the movie reflected an ambitious political agenda. Beyond its indictment of Jewish intrigue, the movie aimed to show the "Judaification" of British society at Rothschild hands, and thus demonstrate why, in Joseph Goebbels' words, Britons had become "the Jews among Aryans." English subtitles. DVD, B&W, 97 minutes, #576, ***$30*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers. Add $5 S&H. Order from TBR.

ENTER THE MESSIAH

The roots of the Young Turks go back to the 1600s in the time of a Jew named Sabbatai Zevi (Sabetay Sevi in Turkish; Aug. 1, 1626–c. Sept.17, 1676). He was born in Smyrna, on the Anatolian coast of the Aegean, and would become significant, not only in the history of the Jews, but to the world in general. Zevi was an eccentric individual with some claimed degree of clairvoyant or supernatural abilities. As a result he got involved in the occult and in kabbalistic rituals. In 1666 he went to Thessaloniki or Salonika (then under Turkish control), which was at the time the kabalistic capital of the world, and announced he was the Jewish messiah.

He gained a following of thousands, and they set out to liberate Jerusalem and declare it the homeland for Israel. The sultan's troops caught up with him and the sultan offered to spare Zevi's life if he converted to Islam. His followers saw this as God's plan, and they also became Muslims. They eventually came to be known as Donmehs, which simply means "converts" in Turkish.

When the Sephardic Jews who dominated Spain were given the ultimatum to either convert to Christianity or be expelled in 1492, they wrote to their headquarters, which was in Constantinople at the time, for advice. The "grand satraps and rabbis," as the elders called themselves at the time, advised conversion, since they could not do otherwise and still live. This way, they said, the Jews could pretend to be Christians while they undermined the Christian institutions from within. "Make your sons clerics and canons so that they may destroy Christianity from within," advised the Elders. "Make your sons doctors and apothecaries so that they may take the lives of the Christians." (*Silva Curiosa*, 1608)

Many Jews took the advice of their rabbis and became Marranos or Conversos, which again means "converts." This conversion was not honest in most cases, however, and the Marranos instead worked to destroy Christian Spain and to break up the Catholic Church by creating dissent from within.

This same plan of action was adopted by the Donmehs, who took the opportunity to exploit their feigned conversion to Islam to create a Jewish fifth column within the Ottoman empire. Sabbateanism, which was the true belief system of the Donmehs, was a particularly sinister form of Judaism that was based on the satanic principles of the Kabbalah and sorcery. Their two basic principles were "do as thou wilt" and "the end justifies the means."

Roots of the Young Turks go back to Sabbatai Zevi, who convinced Jews in the 1600s he was the true messiah.

THE SIX-POINTED STAR

They also maintained Zevi's dream of creating a Jewish homeland in Palestine. They used the highly occultic symbol of the hexagram to identify their sect. The phrase "to put a hex" on someone comes from their use of the occult to cast spells through sorcery and the evil eye (a look that is believed by some cultures to have the power of inflicting harm).

This hexagram has come to be named the star of David and has been placed on the flag of Israel. "David" does not refer to the biblical figure but to one David al Roy, a Jew who lived in the 12th century in Khazaria. He was also an occultist who displayed the hexagram. He was also one of the first to declare himself a messiah and get fellow Jews to follow him to liberate Jerusalem and create a Jewish homeland during the era of the Crusades. Al Roy never achieved his dream. He was killed by an envious father-in-law before he ever reached Palestine. His dream, however, inspired future "messiahs" to conquer Palestine for the Jewish people.

The Sabbateans also took their subversive creed to Christian Europe, where they applied the same deceptive principles of conversion to infiltrate the aristocracy. The most notable of these crypto-Satanists was Jacob Frank (born Jakov ben Judah Leibovich in Polish Galicia), who lived in the 1700s and also saw himself as a messiah. After infiltrating the aristocracy and monarchies in Austria and Poland, he was exiled in Frankfurt, where he hooked up with Adam Weishaupt and Amschel Rothschild in the 1780s. He was instrumental in providing the kabbalistic element of what came to be the Illuminati and was an inspiration to Rothschild. As a result, Rothschild embraced the Zionist principle and saw himself as the messiah who would make the dream of a Jewish homeland a reality. This

Mustafa Kemal Atatürk (center), bracketed by fellow "Young Turk" naval officer Hueseyin Rauf Orbay (1881-1964), on the reader's left, and Kunduh Bekir Sami (1867-1933), on right. Orbay went on to become prime minister of Turkey. After the dissolution of his Progressive Republican Party because of an assassination attempt against Atatürk in Izmir, Sami was tried and acquitted. Note, by positioning his hand in such a symbolic fashion as shown above, Atatürk's is revealing he is a member of the secret society of Masons, in particular the Macedonia Risorta lodge.

prompted him to adopt the six-pointed star as his emblem and the Zionist dream for a New World Order. His progeny continued his work and the six-pointed star finally made it onto the flag of Israel in 1948.

DONMEH INFLUENCE GROWS

On a parallel track, the Donmehs continued to grow clandestinely under Ottoman rule until the end of the 19th century, at which time they numbered over 100,000. The tactic of pretending to be a Muslim convert while clandestinely promoting a Jewish agenda would soon pay large dividends. This network of crypto-Jews would collaborate to found the Young Turk movement. A common venue employed would be the umbrella of Freemasonry, through which the Jewish agenda has always succeeded. The city of Salonika was a major hub for Jewish and Masonic activity. The Macedonia Risorta Lodge was the most important Masonic lodge in the Balkans and served as the Western European connection to the eastern Mediterranean and the Ottoman empire. This lodge was the center around which the Young Turk movement would be founded and would operate. Almost all the members of the movement were members of the lodge. Founded by a follower of arch-Mason Guiseppi Mazzini, who himself was a follower of Britain's Lord Palmerston—a longtime pro-Turkish powerbroker in British politics—the lodge was a product of British and Venetian intrigues.

The actual founder of the movement was an Italian Jew named Emmanuel Carraso, who was also its primary financier. He was not only head of intelligence for the Balkans but was also in charge of the food supplies for the Ottomans during World War I. He shared this lucrative position with a man named Alexander Israel Helphant (also known as Parvus), a wealthy grain merchant from Odessa. The Jewish Parvus was a very wealthy and influential man in many circles. With ties to British and Venetian intelligence, he traveled throughout Germany, Switzerland and Russia and was instrumental in promoting Communist propaganda in the early days of the Bolshevik movement. Around the turn of the century he founded a newspaper in St. Petersburg

SABBATAI ZEVI

THEODOR HERZL

EMMANUEL CARRASO

ABDUL AZZIZ

with a fellow named Leon Trotsky called *Russkaya Gazeta*, which had a circulation of 500,000.

After Trotsky and other subversives were arrested and jailed in1905, Parvus managed to escape and found his way to Constantinople. There, he joined the Young Turks as a reporter, utilizing his propaganda skills against the Ottoman regime. His job was to instigate the Balkan wars for the British in order to bring about World War I and take down the Ottoman empire without which the entire Anglo-French/Sykes-Picot colonial scheme would not have been possible.

DIVIDING THE SPOILS

The Sykes-Picot agreement of 1916 would divide the annexed Ottoman territories in the Middle East between Britain and France. The Zionists also had a secret agenda in the plan—one that would not become obvious until 1917 with the issuance of the Balfour Declaration. Russia, the other great power of that time, had helped facilitate Sykes-Picot and was promised Constantinople and the Bosporus Strait, much coveted for its access to the Mediterranean. Little did Russia know what was in store for her.

Another British agent working closely with Parvus and the Young Turks was a man named Vladimir Jabotinski. Also a Jew from an Odessa family steeped in the grain trade, Jabotinski would go on to become one of the most important figures in Zionist history. Leader of the right wing Zionists since Herzl's death in 1904, he was the founder of the Israeli military and what has evolved today to be the Likud Party. No one in Israel has more streets, parks and squares named after him than does Jabotinski. Also a gifted speaker and writer, Jabotinski found himself editor of Carrasso's *Young Turk* newspaper in 1905.

The entire Young Turk movement was ultimately financed by the Rothschilds in London and was also directed from London by a man called Aubrey Herbert. A well-educated and well-connected aristocrat, Herbert was head of all British intelligence in the Middle East. His father, George Herbert, was the earl of Carnarvon, and his brother, Howard Carter, an Egyptologist, discovered Tutankhamun's tomb.

On the other side of the equation were the Turkish subversives involved with the movement at the Macedonia Risorto Masonic Lodge who would come to take power in Turkey. They were all Donmeh crypto-Jews. One of the main players was Talaat Pasha, who became interior minister during World War I. He would also become the chief architect of the Armenian holocaust. Along with Enver Pasha and Djemal Pasha, they would rule the Ottoman state during the Balkan wars and World War I until Mustafa Kemal took over in 1918.

RUSSIANS FURTHER WEAKEN THE OTTOMANS

As stated earlier, the Ottoman empire had been on the decline since Napoleon invaded Egypt in 1800. In Europe, all the territories that the Turks had conquered were countries that were under the sphere of the Byzantine empire. They were culturally similar in many ways. They were all Christian Orthodox, used variations of the Greek alphabet in most cases and shared distinct ideas and customs that differed from Western Europe. This community included Russia, which was by far the

ABDUL HAMID II

DJEMAL PASHA

TALAAT PASHA

ENVER PASHA

biggest Orthodox country and had been instrumental in helping the Balkan countries like Greece, Serbia, Romania and Bulgaria liberate themselves from the Ottomans throughout the 1800s. In the Russo-Turkish War of 1878 the Turks lost virtually all of their European territories, after almost five centuries of occupation. This decline caused a political upheaval within the Turkish establishment, especially the military. It was in this turmoil that the Young Turk movement found ground for support. They succeeded in recruiting top military officers from the Ottoman armies of European Turkey to support their cause. In this way they staged a coup and overthrew the government of Sultan Abd Al-Hamid in 1909.

This ushered in a long period of turmoil that totally transformed the political landscape not only of Turkey, but of the whole world.

The two Balkan wars followed in 1912 and 1913, which saw a further disintegration of the Ottoman empire as the Balkan countries capitalized on the internal problems of the Turks and gained back even more of their lost territories. These Balkan wars would serve as the catalyst to World War I, which gave way to the Bolshevik Revolution that sought the total annihilation of Christian Russia, resulting in the slaughter of 25 million Orthodox Christians and the establishment of Communism and the Soviet Union as a menace to humanity for over 70 years. It was no coincidence that both the Soviet Union and modern Turkey professed to be secular countries where the importance of religion was severely reduced. The Bolsheviks viciously attacked Christianity as "the opiate of the masses," while the Turks allowed no place for Islam in politics. While the world was told this was separation of church and state, it was really the Christian Church that suffered tens of millions in fatalities. Interestingly, the Jews, who always complain of persecution, had virtually no losses and suffered no setbacks. One could even say that in both cases they were the biggest beneficiaries.

While the Young Turks started out as progressives and made alliances with all the ethnic minorities in Turkey, things changed pretty quickly after they gained power in 1909. Before that, the Committee of Union and Progress was comprised of Turks in equal standing with Greeks, Armenians and Kurds, the three largest minorities in Turkey. The Greeks and the Armenians specifically were very prosperous in Turkey and owned much of the wealth and commerce in the country. Their political support was instrumental to the Young Turks early on.

WORLD WAR I AND THE YOUNG TURKS

As Turkey was losing more ground and power during the Balkan wars, the Young Turks were able to take complete control of the government in 1913 by assassinating Prime Minister Mahmout Sevket Pasha. At this point Talaat Pasha took control of the country along with Enver and Djemal. The "three pashas," as they came to be called, ran Turkey until 1918. As they desperately tried to stem the disintegration of the country, the new Turkey emerging was much more nationalistic, and pan-Turkism was the new political dogma. As a result, the minorities that were seen as allies in the dismantling of the old order were now seen as the enemy in that they were not racially Turks. Their wealth was a big reason for this change of policy as Talaat and the other pashas needed

all the money they could get their hands on to continue fighting. World War I found Turkey on the side of Germany, and it had to fight against Britain, France and the Allied powers. Russia was also an enemy as it supported Serbia, as the war was sparked with the assassination of the archduke of Austria-Hungary. The Young Turks were actually behind Gavrilo Princip, the Bosnian assassin. He was a member of a secret society known as Young Bosnia, which was affiliated with the Young Turks and worked for the same interests.

As World War I commenced, the Turks had to contend with several issues regarding their interests in Asia. Russia was an enemy, and the northeastern part of Turkey was vulnerable to Russian invasion. The area was also important due to the emerging significance of the Baku oil fields, so coveted by the Rothschilds. A major problem was that the area was primarily inhabited by Armenians, who were on good terms with the Russians. They were also relatively wealthy compared to the Turkish peasants. It was at this point that the pashas decided upon a final solution for the Armenian problem. As minister of the interior, Talaat Pasha would become the architect for an extermination policy on a scale unseen before in the history of mankind.

Starting in 1915, the Young Turks genocided 500,000 to 750,000 Christian Assyrians and 1 to 1.5 million Orthodox Greeks.

ETHNIC CLEANSING

In 1915, three years before the Bolsheviks embarked on the greatest extermination policy against Christians in history, the Young Turks went on to mercilessly butcher a million and a half million Christian Armenians out of a total of 2 million residing in the Ottoman empire. Hundreds of thousands were slain. Hundreds of thousands more were collected and sent to Syria, where they were taken to the desert and left to die. Enver, as the chief of the armed forces, saw to the ruthless murders and deportation, while Djamal, as head of the navy, saw to their transport to Syria, where, as governor, he was responsible for their death by starvation. Most of the 1.5 million perished between 1915 and 1918, while the rest were finished off by Atatürk from 1920 to 1922.

The new Turkish regime did not stop with the Armenian genocide, by any means, although that is the most widely known. All other Christian minorities suffered similar fates, including the Greeks and the Assyrians. Both Greeks and Assyrians had been living in Asia Minor for almost 3,000 years (the Turks have only lived there for 1,000 years or so, in eastern Anatolia). The Assyrians were the descendants of the great Assyrian empire that flourished in the 7th century B.C. The Greeks had been there longer than that and occupied the southern part of the Black Sea, known as the Pontus, since ancient times and also the Aegean Sea area, known as Ionia, since the 9th century B.C., primarily around the city of Smyrna. In fact, Asia Minor was the birthplace of Homer, Thales, Heraclitus and other Greek thinkers and writers who helped spawn Hellenic civilization.

CHRISTIANS TARGETED FOR DEATH

Starting in 1915, the Young Turks mass murdered 500,000 to 750,000 Christian Assyrians and 1 to 1.5 million Orthodox Greeks. In Pontus, 350,000 were killed, mostly by 1917. They were executed outright or forced into death marches, their cultural, historical and religious monuments razed and their property confiscated. This was genocide. Like the Armenians, the Greeks on average were much more prosperous than the Turks.

This was more so the case in Smyrna, the largest and most prosperous city in western Turkey. In 1922 under Kemal Atatürk, 100,000-200,000 Greeks were killed there, mainly by being burned to death. Actually the now-infamous word "holocaust" was first used to describe this gruesome genocide in Smyrna. (Holocaust is a Greek word meaning "to burn something completely," from *holókaustos*: *hólos* = "whole" and *kaustós* = "burnt." The word "cauterize" comes from "caust.")

How ironic that the word has come to symbolize the fictional holocaust of the Jews in World War II while it was really the crypto-Jew Donmeh Young Turks who were doing the holocausting. The Greeks were all packed at the wharf and the piers waiting to board ships to escape to Greece as the Turks set the whole city ablaze and burned them to death. If their desire was to simply get rid of the Greeks, all they had to do was let them leave. Obviously the Turks wanted them com-

pletely wiped out; ethnically cleansed.

With the Ottomans on the losing side of World War I, a surrender was signed with the Allies at the Mudros Armistice of October, 1918. The leaders—having been declared war criminals by the Allies—fled Turkey for Germany and Italy, while the rank and file went underground. They were found guilty *in absentia*, while some of the lower ranking officials who were captured were executed. A group of Armenian vigilantes caught up with Talaat in Berlin and killed him in 1921. Djemal and Enver fled to Russia, where they offered their extermination skills to their fellow criminal Bolsheviks. Jamal was found and killed by the Armenians in 1922 while Enver was killed the same year, leading a cavalry charge.

Kemal Atatürk took control of Turkey after that and started his Turkish "nationalist" movement. Although he would also go on to butcher millions, and got much support from the even more genocidal Bolsheviks, he distanced himself from the Young Turks. He absorbed some "converts" into his own movement and sent the rest to the gallows.

The Young Turks, Atatürk and the Bolsheviks, together, went on to murder some 30 million people between 1915 and 1923. What they had in common was that in essence they were all bloodthirsty crypto-Jews, secretly working for the Rothschilds and their ruthless schemes of world domination while pretending to be nationalist champions of their peoples, populists who wanted to free their lands from religious fundamentalism. In reality, their aim was to exterminate white Christians. Almost all of the 30 million people they liquidated were white Orthodox Christians.

Another 17 million white Christians were killed during World War II—not to mention another 70 million white Christians killed during World War II. That's 117 million white Christians killed in 30 years: 1914 to 1945. Had those people not been slaughtered, it would have meant there would probably be one billion more white people alive as their descendants—almost twice as many white people in the world today. ✦

Pete Papaherakles is a Greek-American who has been living in America for over 40 years. He is the outreach director for American Free Press in Washington, D.C. Pete is also a talented artist, who can be commissioned for portraits, cartoons and other illustrations. Reach him care of TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003 or email peteafp@gmail.com.

Architect of Christian Genocide

Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, first president of modern Turkey, was a crypto-Jew, a Freemason and a Rothschild agent. After coming to power in 1918 he butchered over a million Christians. In Smyrna, in 1922, he torched the city, killing 200,000 Greeks, who had lived there for 3,000 years. He killed more Greeks than were killed during Greece's entire 400 years of Ottoman occupation. Thessaloniki was the hub of the Sabbatean Donmeh Jewish converts, and Atatürk himself has been quoted as confessing to being a Donmeh. "I am a descendant of Sabbatai Zevi," he said. He was an alcoholic who drank copious amounts of raki and arak and died of cirrhosis of the liver in 1938. According to several sources he was a homosexual. Although married briefly, he divorced after two years and had no children. His wife's diary was banned from publication. Irfan and Margaret Orga, his biographers, wrote: "He has never loved a woman. He was used to the camaraderie of the mess, the craze for handsome men . . . and fleeting contacts with prostitutes . . . his body burned for a woman or a boy." John P. Balfour, another biographer, agreed. Atatürk was friends with Lenin, and they helped each other in their revolutions. They had many things in common: They were both secular crypto-Jews, both were Rothschild agents with missions to destroy empires, and they both massacred millions of white Christian civilians. Some allege Lenin, like Atatürk, was a homosexual as well.

HISTORY YOU MAY HAVE MISSED

ANCIENT PHYTOTHERAPY

In 130 B.C., a Greek ship bulging with medicines and glassware sank off the coast of Italy. Archeologists found it 20 years ago, and now, for the first time, archeobotanists have been able to analyze tablets prepared by ancient Greek physicians. DNA analyses show that each millennia-old pill is a mixture of more than 10 different plant substances, from hibiscus to celery. In a related note, in 1803, chemist John Dalton put forth his theory of the atom. Unbeknownst to him the Greeks Leucippas and Democritus had theorized the atom around 440 B.C. in an amazing feat of deduction.

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SOUTH AMERICAN DNA IN POLYNESIA

University of Oslo immunologist Erik Thorsby first began analyzing the people of Easter Island in 1971 to see if he and his colleagues could detect traces of an early contribution of South American Indians to the Polynesian natives of the island. He believes his recent DNA finds show South Americans may have accompanied Polynesians from the coast of South America to Easter Island, before the arrival in the region of Europeans. "The results of our studies suggest that Polynesians visiting South America in the 1400s to 1500s may have taken some American Indians with them . . . back to Easter Island," he said. That conclusion, he added, is "speculative." It is also possible that South Americans did journey to Easter Island before the Polynesians.

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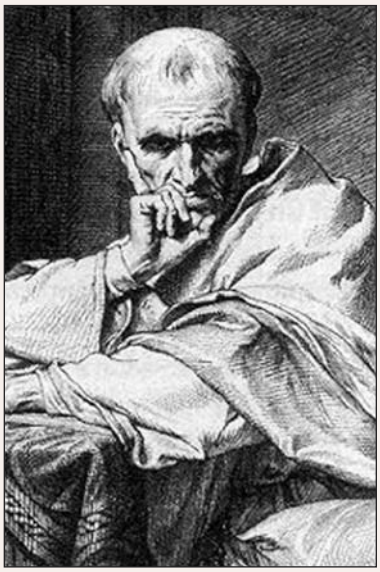
FIRST FLIGHT?

You surely remember that iconic photo of the first flight of the Wright brothers. But did you know that in 1901, genius Gustave Whitehead, a German immigrant, was actually the first man to achieve airplane flight, beating out the Wright brothers by two years and Richard Pearse by one year? Whitehead's first-ever-in-history powered flight was documented by several Connecticut newspapers and eyewitnesses—but not with a photograph, unfortunately.



POPE LEAVES MARK

In A.D. 1073, Pope Gregory VII attacked the problem of simony—buying and selling offices in the church, such as a bishopric for a large sum of money. At the same time he also decreed an end to marriage among the clergy.

THE PRESIDENT & THE REVISIONIST

Iranian President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad has received Prof. Robert Faurisson, a leading European Holocaust Revisionist, in a private audience. On February 2, 2012, after Dr. Ahmadinejad's opening speech at the 30th International Fajr Film Festival in Tehran, Faurisson, who was part of the French delegation, was received by the president in a private audience. Ahmadinejad has publicly made it clear in the past that he is no believer in the holocaust story.

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UNREPENTANT REVISIONIST

Incarcerated 13 months ago for telling the truth, Pedro Varela, Spain's most prominent Revisionist, is recognized by thousands of people as a martyr and political prisoner. He believes that the so-called Jewish holocaust is "a myth." Varela has made telling the truth about the holocaust his main mission in life. Thrown in jail for selling a few books about reality, Varela compares his situation to that of Jesus, Joan of Arc or Gandhi. Due to malnutrition caused by terrible prison fare, he has lost his hair. Prison authorities have him highly restricted and isolated. They say his persuasiveness and rational arguments might enable him to spread his ideas to other inmates. His release, which was scheduled for March, has been extended to sometime in fall.

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1864 VANDALISM . . .

Architectural conservators are working to reveal and protect the signatures, drawings and scribblings found on the walls throughout the "Brandy Station Graffiti House" in Culpeper, Virginia, dating from the War to Preserve Southern Independence. The circa-1858 structure is believed to have been used as a hospital by both Confederate and Union forces during the war. For unknown reasons, patients and others decided to mark up the walls with anything that crossed their minds. Much of the graffiti was scribed using charcoal from fireplaces. Soon we will know what the soldiers wrote, many of them no doubt blasting the folly of war.

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BUFFALO BUFFALOES FIREFIGHTERS

The affirmative action policy of the fire department of the city of Buffalo, New York took one on the chin when the state Supreme Court ruled in favor of 13 white firefighters who had claimed racial discrimination was responsible for them being passed over for promotions. Twelve of the white firefighters were awarded more than $2.5 million from the city of Buffalo. They alleged they were passed over for promotions illegally by the fire department, who allowed promotional lists on which they were named to expire so they could promote less-qualified African-American firefighters instead. A spokesman for Buffalo said the city may appeal the ruling.

DEATH CAMPS OR MARRIAGE CAMPS?

A wooden box of surgical equipment ostensibly owned by a major in the Nazi SS attached to the Theresienstadt work camp had been scheduled for auction but has been withdrawn due to phone and e-mail threats by irate Jews who had lost family members in the war. The proceeds were slated for the War Child charity, but that didn't stop their hysterics from stopping the sale with threats. It seems the irony of their actions was lost on these squeaky wheels, as the item belongs to the wife of a Jewish man whose parents not only survived the Theresienstadt work camp, but were married there. Hmmm. Married in a "death" camp?

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IT'S JUST A LETTER, SIR

A Marine sniper squad stationed in Afghanistan posing for a picture in September 2010 is the latest victim of the ultimate victims. The snipers are standing and crouching in front of the Stars and Stripes and another flag representing their particular type of unit, a "scout sniper" team. Seems the double letter "ss" too closely resembles the design of the Nazi SS, or Schutzstaffel, in the shape of jagged lightning bolts, although the letters could pass for the ones associated with the glam-rock band Kiss, whose front man is a Zionist Jew. "Heads need to roll, and this needs to be fully investigated," squealed Mikey Weinstein of the Military Religious Freedom Foundation in Washington, D.C. "This is a complete and total outrage . . ." Weinstein added. Yes, Mikey. We know the drill.

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STRANGERS IN A STRANGE LAND

An Oregon married father of four young children who drove a school bus is out of a job after a Jewish school superintendent was offended by a flag flown on the former employee's personal vehicle. Ken Webber was fired last March after refusing to take down a Confederate flag with the word "Redneck" emblazoned across it from the CB antenna on his pickup truck. He's filed a lawsuit in federal court to get his job back by proving that his flag is protected under the First Amendment. Attorneys for the bus company say the flag does not represent any kind of protected political speech. No trial date has been set.

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MONGOLS RULE

In 1214, Genghis Khan, a white man though a Mongol, conquered Peking, or as we now call it, Beijing. Genghis is noted for building one of the biggest empires of all time, uniting the West with the Far East. Some say this was a key factor leading to the Renaissance. He also is credited with making paper money—out of mulberry bark.

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AMERICA REDISCOVERED—AGAIN

In the year 900, Vikings discovered Greenland, technically part of the North American continent. Eric the Red, scholars agree, founded a settlement in Greenland in 982. Now new evidence, scheduled to be discussed in an upcoming issue of TBR, indicates that the Norse may have had much more widespread settlements in what is now the northern Midwest of the U.S. than anyone had previously imagined. Stay tuned for more.

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A TUMULTUOUS YEAR

In the year A.D. 238 there were six Roman emperors. Obviously none of them lasted long. It would seem Rome was sort of a banana republic at the time.

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TINIEST DINOSAUR

The smallest known dinosaur was the size of one of the teeth of *Tyrannosaurus rex*. Called *Anchiornis huxleyi*, it was smaller than your average chicken, had feathers and a row of sharp teeth. It lived in the Jurassic era, about 161 to 160.5 million years ago.

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The Interrogation of Hermann Goering

What follows is the second half of the text of a declassified U.S. document that details the interrogation of World War II German politician and Nazi figure Hermann Goering by agents of the U.S. State Department. [First half: TBR, January/February 2012.—Ed.] The Americans were, of course, interested in talking with this high-ranking Third Reich insider. The article was made available to TBR by Harry Cooper, president of Sharkhunters International, a club and magazine for U-boat buffs.

By DeWitt C. Poole and Harold C. Vedeler

January 18, 1946: As the interrogation continued, Hermann Goering recalled that, when the Fuehrer told him he was ready to give assurances to the British, he answered with a smile that it would be better if the British empire were threatened from some direction, because then it would be easier to do business on that basis. The Fuehrer felt, however, that the empire really was threatened. There was, for one thing, a threat to India through Communism. Adolf Hitler did not anticipate that there would be a direct Russian attack on India, but that the Indian masses would be permeated with Communist ideas.

Goering emphasized Hitler's strong feeling that, as the Polish attitude seemed to stiffen, this was due to England. In effect, England was helping the Poles to resist Germany, Hitler felt.

"In these circumstances," said Goering:

> I again called on my Swedish friends. This time I acted behind the back of the Foreign Office and without the knowledge of the foreign minister. I established contact once more with [British Lord] Halifax. I tried to see if war could be avoided, to see if an agreement could be reached. Halifax urged that the border incidents should be quieted down. I tried to do everything I could. Letters were exchanged and messages sent. The last handwritten letter I had from Halifax arrived just two hours before the march into Poland. The negotiations in which I was engaged had sense only if at a certain point I should inform Hitler and attempt to influence him. I told the Fuehrer what I was doing and asked him not to tell the foreign minister so as not to cut all the threads I had out. The Fuehrer was astounded.

Hitler said: "*Ja*, *Gott*, you'll get nowhere, because the English do not want to work with us."

GOERING PREDICTS WAR

Goering remarked: "I did my best to the last and kept hoping that there would be some compromise. I told the Fuehrer that there was no doubt the English would go to war with us if we made war on Poland. I told the Fuehrer further, that if England entered the war, and it did not go well for England, then we could count upon the United States coming in, for sure."

Germany's popular Reichsmarschall Hermann Goering (left) is shown sharing lunch with German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop (back to camera)—dining out of U.S. Army mess tins—during the controversial *ex post facto* "war crime" tribunals in Nuremberg conducted by the victors of World War II. Both men, along with a host of their associates, were convicted on a multiplicity of trumped-up charges and sentenced to death. After being refused even the right to die like an officer, by being shot by a firing squad, rather than being hanged like a common criminal, Goering obtained cyanide and escaped the noose. Ribbentrop was hanged. Their bodies were cremated and the ashes dumped into a river.

PHOTO: LIFE MAGAZINEKEYSTONE/GETTY IMAGES/LIFE MAGAZINE

Goering continued:

You will remember that on the 25th of August, I think it was, the British guarantee to Poland was made official. Hitler had intended to march on Danzig the day after the 25th. When the guarantee was announced, Hitler told me he would like to delay the march for a few days. I was surprised and began to hope again. I had planned flying back and forth almost constantly in my efforts to work out a peaceful solution.

The invasion had now started, however. The word came from England that we should halt and I thought that this was the last favorable moment for us to come to some kind of a result. If we went some ways in and then stopped, we might be in a good position to achieve a compromise. Hitler answered that to stop was impossible, on military grounds.

GOERING'S PLEASANTRIES WITH HENDERSON

Goering interjected: "Something happened before all this that I would like to tell you about. There was a talk, you know, between Hitler and the British ambassador, [Sir Nevile] Henderson, and [German Foreign Minister Joachim von] Ribbentrop, and something of a personal clash between Hitler and Henderson. The next day Hitler told Ribbentrop, at Ribbentrop's own suggestion, to present to Henderson Hitler's plan for a settlement with Poland, but only to read it to Henderson without giving him a copy, and to read it in German."

Goering continued: "I did not at the moment know about this. As soon as I heard, I understood that what had been done was impossible. I called Henderson up and asked him to come at 5 o'clock for tea. Then very quietly I gave him the substance of the communication.

I think this is all in Henderson's book—I have never read the book myself, but I have been told about it.

"I was always good with Henderson. I told him that, when I came to bomb London, it would make me very sad if he had to be killed along with the others, but I certainly would bring a nice wreath for him along with the bomb."

At this point the interrogators asked Goering to say how in his (Goering's) opinion it could all have been different. The idea of the question was possibly to elicit from Goering a reasoned reappraisal of the history he had just been reviewing. His answer was brief.

He said that it might have been different if Hitler had not insisted on putting his own views through in so dictatorial a manner. He would talk one day about something, Goering said, and Hitler would agree with us; then suddenly a day or so later Hitler would announce he had decided something different.

GETTING IN TOUCH WITH STALIN

"Let's come to Russia now," his interrogators said.

Goering answered: "Yes, I talked a great deal to Hitler about Russia. In the course of 1939 I pointed out to Hitler that we might be at war with Poland and at war with the West, and I advised him to hold to the fundamental idea expressed in *Mein Kampf* that Germany must not be engaged on more than one important front. We had to choose between war with the West and war with Russia. I advised him therefore to get in touch with Stalin.

"Ribbentrop also advised him in this sense, I believe, and Hitler sent a telegram to Stalin. We were all at Berchtesgaden. It was 3 o'clock in the morning when Hitler called me on the telephone and said it was stupid to have sent this telegram. It would be very unpleasant if Stalin should refuse. Hitler seemed disposed to blame me. Then, at 3:30, just as I was falling off to sleep, the phone rang again. It was Hitler, and he was jubilant and said Stalin had agreed."

Goering then went on to detail the demands that in due course were received from Russia. He pointed out that the original demands did not include Lithuania and did not include Bukovina. Goering recalled very precisely that Hitler said to him at this time: "I am determined to work with Russia for a long time."

Goering repeated this utterance twice.

CLAUSES, TREATIES & SECRET PROVISIONS

Hitler said that of course there would have to be a clause that Communist propaganda could not be allowed in Germany, and, reciprocally, National Socialist propaganda would not be allowed in Russia. It wasn't necessary to put it in the treaty, but if anybody wanted it there, there was no harm.

This led Poole to speak to Goering about the Anti-Comintern Pact concluded between Germany and Japan in 1936. He asked Goering if the treaty had not been anti-Comintern more in name than in substance. Was it really just a political or balance-of-power treaty against Russia? In support of this idea reference was made to the secret addendum to the treaty.

Goering revealed to his interrogators that many high-ranking Nazis preferred an alliance with China—not Japan.

Goering immediately expressed what seemed to be genuine surprise. He wanted to know what were the secret clauses. The substance was conveyed to him. He showed real interest. He was asked if it could be possible that he had not known about these clauses all the time. He insisted he had come to know about them for the first time now.

GOERING VS. RIBBENTROP, AGAIN

This was another illustration, he said, with some warmth of feeling, of the way Ribbentrop had treated him. Asked why Hitler had not told him about the secret clauses, he endeavored to blame this omission on Hitler's part on preoccupation and absentmindedness. He held to his animosity against Ribbentrop and recalled by way of illustration the way Ribbentrop had treated him when the Three-Power Pact (Germany-Japan-Italy) had been signed in 1940.

Goering was told nothing, he said, about the negotiation of this treaty. Suddenly he was summoned to the Reich Chancellery. There was Ribbentrop and [Hiroshi] Oshima and [Galeazzo] Ciano. There were moving-picture cameras ready for what appeared to be a solemn occasion. Ribbentrop asked Goering to stand behind

him while the signing of the treaty took place.

Goering retorted to Ribbentrop: "Do you think I am crazy? I do not even know what is being signed."

GERMAN-JAPANESE COMBINATION

Having gotten this off his mind, Goering was asked again whether the so-called Anti-Comintern Pact was not essentially a political treaty.

"Of course!" he answered with complete finality.

He was then asked how many men he supposed knew about the secret clauses to the Anti-Comintern Pact. He answered: "Perhaps [Generalfeldmarschall Wilhelm] Keitel, Ribbentrop and a few of Ribbentrop's men."

Keitel supported working with Japan, he explained, while [Gen. Werner von] Blomberg and [Generalfeldmarschall Walter von] Reichenau [chief of the ministerial office] opposed any arrangement with that country. They preferred rather to have an alliance with China, and for this reason Reichenau was replaced by [Walther von] Braunitsch, who supported the idea of an alliance with the nation of Japan.

Being brought back now to the direct subject of German relations with Russia, Goering recalled that following the German-Soviet treaty of Sept. 28, 1939, Germany had a common frontier with Russia. This was a disadvantage. It was unfortunate, he said, that Germany no longer had a buffer state between itself and Russia.

WHAT CHANGED HITLER ABOUT RUSSIA

It was nearing 10 o'clock, and the interview would have to come to a close soon as the guards could not be on duty longer. The interrogators therefore went straight to this question:

"What changed Hitler from his intentions, stated to Goering in August 1939, to have good relations with Russia for a long time?"

Goering answered that there were two factors. The first was psychological and related to Finland. Popular feeling in Germany strongly favored Finland, and the Russian attack on Finland had an undoubted psychological effect upon the course of Hitler's policy. Then there was a second factor—and this was really decisive, said Goering.

The second factor was Russia's military preparations along her western frontier. Goering himself had been struck, naturally, by Russia's building a large number of

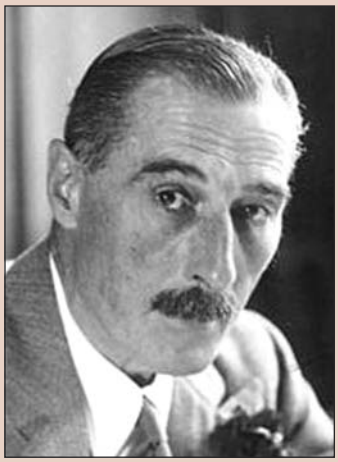
GOERING A "ROCK STAR"

Although most Americans today don't know it, when Germany's famed Reichsmarschall Hermann Goering (above) voluntarily surrendered to American forces at the end of World War II, he was greeted by U.S. officers and enlisted men as a virtual icon, practically welcomed with open arms, generally feted and widely hailed. This enraged American Gen. Dwight Eisenhower—a career military bureaucrat, not particularly well liked among his own colleagues—and "Ike" sent down an angry order that there be no friendly treatment of Goering, or any German for that matter. During the closing years of World War II, Goering had become grossly overweight—and addicted to drugs. The time he spent in Allied captivity gave him the opportunity to slim down, rebuild his health and overcome his drug dependency. At the time of the Nuremberg show trial, Goering became a contentious and difficult figure for the Allied prosecutors to deal with, because he was an effective spokesman for his own defense and for Germany. Goering's opening salvo at the tribunal was broadcast over radio throughout Germany. Millions of suffering Germans were heard—albeit quietly—cheering on "Our Hermann," standing up in defiance against the false charges and victors' justice at Nuremberg. Throughout the trial Goering was a tower of strength, urging his fellow defendants to hold their heads high, despite knowing the coming guilty verdicts were preordained.

ADOLF HITLER

HERMANN GOERING

JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP



NEVILLE HENDERSON

airfields in the newly acquired territories. In the summer of 1940 Germany had held her eastern frontier very lightly, Goering interjected, having only eight divisions there. For a short time, indeed, Germany had only five divisions on her eastern border.

"Then suddenly the Kremlin, which was normally so secretive," Goering proceeded, "invited a number of German officers and engineers to come to Russia and inspect the new Russian arms plants. This was in January 1941. The report these officers and engineers brought back had a 'terrible effect' on Hitler."

Goering said that he was meanwhile counseling patience. "Russia will not attack us at once," he said to Hitler. "Let us keep the peace as long as possible." To this Hitler answered: "The Soviet Union will only keep the treaty as long as it chooses to do so. If we are in a difficult position in the west, we shall have to count on a Soviet attack. I hope to preclude that possibility. My army is free now. Only the navy and the air force are engaged with England. It is necessary to strike while it is possible to do so. I want to destroy the Russian armed forces before they become dangerous."

Goering was now asked when Hitler first gave indications of his decision to attack the Soviet Union. His first reply was to mention November 1940. He said that Molotov's visit to Berlin in that month had a terrible effect on Hitler. Hitler's first military orders actually to prepare an attack were issued in December.

Goering proceeded to enumerate the demands Molotov brought to Berlin, and, doing so, he put on them a very sharp edge.

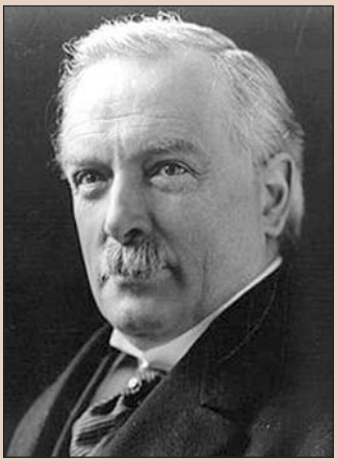
First, he said, Russia was to attack Finland again and incorporate Finland into the Soviet Union.

That was very disturbing. It was true that Finland was in the Russian sphere, but here again was the psychological factor already referred to. Hitler said: "I can't let Russia attack Finland anew and square it with the German people. If Russia has all of Finland, we will be outflanked in the north. Russia will be dangerously near the Swedish iron ore area, which is vital to us, and the first thing we know she will be in Narvik [Norway]."

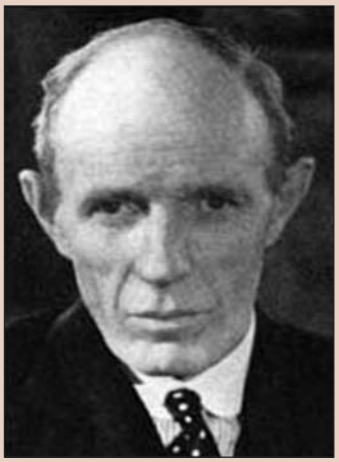
Molotov's second set of demands, according to Goering, related to Romania, Bulgaria and the Dardanelles. Again Hitler was disturbed. He said that if Russia moved to the Dardanelles it was possible the pressure would not continue southward but would turn west into Yugoslavia, and Germany would be outflanked on the south.

With the Russians in Romania we might have no oil from there, and there was the chromium ore in Turkey and chrome and bauxite in the Balkans to think about. Molotov promised to let these supplies keep on flowing toward Germany, but Hitler did not believe the promise would be kept.

Goering related that the foregoing demands, which Molotov laid before Hitler himself, were known to him (Goering) of his own direct knowledge. There was still another demand, which Molotov presented only to Ribbentrop, and about which Goering knew only from Ribbentrop. In the evening a British air attack occurred,



DAVID LLOYD GEORGE



LORD HALIFAX

VYACHESLAV MOLOTOV

FRANKLIN ROOSEVELT

and Molotov and Ribbentrop went into the underground shelter. While they were there, Molotov said Russia must have an outlet from the Baltic. Plainly that meant Denmark. Ribbentrop said that he told Molotov that we wouldn't even talk about that—for Germany it would be intolerable.

The next day Hitler said to Goering that these Russian demands would have to be refused. "I regard all this," Hitler said, "as the preparation for a Russian attack on Germany. This matter of Finland is disturbing," Hitler went on, "for psychological reasons, and also because we must maintain the *status quo* in the north. The intervention of England there would be unfavorable to Germany. With regard to the south" (that is, the Balkans, Romania, oil and so on), "the terms are also not acceptable."

PROS AND CONS DISCUSSED BY GOERING

Goering related that he then replied to Hitler that Hitler was "right, but still we must not forget that if Russia attacked Finland (however much I might regret this for the Finns) and at the same time advanced against the Dardanelles, then we could count upon England doing something against Russia. England and Russia would then be on opposite sides, and a Russian attack on Germany would be impossible. If, on the other hand, the present Russian demands are refused, we would go back to our original treaty status with Russia.

"The Dardanelles are [a matter of indifference] to Germany," I said to Hitler.

Hitler answered, "No, there would be a bad effect on Italy and severe complications if Russia were allowed to advance into the Aegean."

However, Goering emphasized, the principal point was that Hitler was convinced that what Russia was doing was making all these preparations for an attack on Germany; and I must say to myself—Goering conceded—that if in the end England did nothing against Russia then Germany would be in a terrible situation. If, on the other hand, England did something, then Russia would not have attacked us, but would have attacked England. That was my hope.

"I advised Hitler, Goering continued, to concede everything to Molotov except the Baltic. I advised against war with Russia. It was too much of a strain to fight against the British empire, and almost certainly the United States, and then have Russia as a third enemy."

Goering said he never doubted Germany would destroy the Russian armies, but, as he observed to us on the preceding day, there would still be no prospect of peace. Germany would always have to keep immense forces in Russia. Then there was his own special problem of the air force, Goering said. He must suddenly shift his forces from the attack upon England and turn them toward Russia.

Finally, there was his cherished Gibraltar plan, which he had outlined to us on the day before, that must be given up. The attack upon Russia, Goering said, and the abandonment of the Gibraltar plan, was "our greatest mistake."

ATTACK BY RUSSIA FORESEEN

Goering was reminded that he had said on the day before that Russia would not have attacked Germany until 1943. Did that mean Russia could not attack before 1943 or would not? Goering said it meant both. According to his information, Russia would not be in a position to attack before 1943. However, there was strong evidence that Russia did intend to attack in that year.

Goering said that three Russian generals, each independently of the other, had told the Germans that Stalin had said that his treaties with Germany were just a curtain behind which he was making preparations for an attack. Stalin gave no date for the attack but declared that his armaments were prepared, and all else was ready except the artillery. The same story had come to the Germans from a nephew of Stalin's.

Goering felt a Russian attack on Germany sooner or later to be absolutely inevitable. He explained that for the Russians Europe was just a peninsula to the westward, which they must dominate. Germany was the barrier. Indeed, for the Russians, Germany was Europe.

Goering was again asked when, precisely, Hitler decided to attack Russia. Had it been in the summer of 1940, after the victory in France and the failure to subdue England? That was what had been heard, the interrogators said, from some of the German generals.

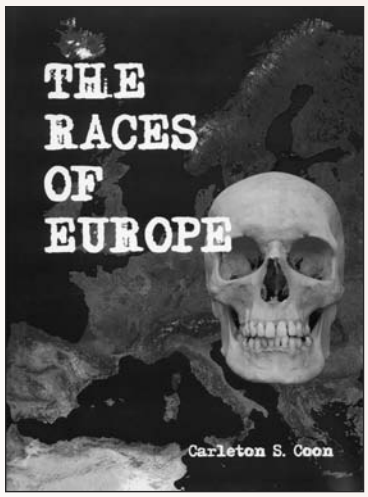
Goering answered emphatically—No! Not in the summer of 1940. He was certain that the earliest that Hitler could have taken this decision was October. At the beginning of November Hitler issued a directive calling for defensive measures. Immediately after Molotov's visit he had circulated an advisory envisaging the possibility of preventive action. It was first on December 18 that he had signed the directive expressly ordering the preparation of an attack on Russia.

AMERICAN INTERVENTION

The interrogators having at the beginning told Goering that they would, at the end, like to hear what he had to say on American intervention in the war, he now

Banned Book by Coon Is Back in Print . . .

The Races of Europe



The Races of Europe by Carleton Stevens Coon—an assistant professor of anthropology at Harvard University—was one of the most important anthropological overviews of European racial types ever published. Although some of its conclusions have since been eclipsed by DNA studies (unavailable at the time of its publication in 1939), this work remains a standard in racial typology. After a huge survey of the available data, Professor Coon concluded that: The white race is of dual origin, consisting of Upper Paleolithic (mixture of sapiens and neanderthal) types and Mediterranean (purely sapiens) types; the Upper Paleolithic peoples are the truly indigenous peoples of Europe; the Mediterraneans invaded Europe in large numbers during the Neolithic period; when reduced Upper Paleolithic survivors and Mediterraneans mix, a process of "dinarization" occurs, which produces a hybrid with non-intermediate features, epitomized by the Dinaric race. Coon classified the white races after regions or archeological sites such as Brünn, Borreby, Ladogan, East Baltic, Neo-Danubian, Lappish, Atlanto-Mediterranean, Irano-Afghan, Hallstatt, Keltic, Tronder, Dinaric, Noric and Armenoid. This work is a faithful transcription of the original and contains the full set of photographic plates that illustrate the expansive range of topics explored. The photo supplement includes actual photos of dozens and dozens of white racial types. Once a college standard, this book has been suppressed by the forces of political correctness for 50 years. But now it's back. Oversized softcover, 8.5 x 11, 436 pages, dozens of maps and charts, hundreds of photos, #608, ***$40*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. ($14 S&H outside the U.S.) is available from The Barnes Review, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. To charge, call toll free at 1-877-773-9077. You may also order through our online bookstore at www.barnesreview.com. See ordering form on page 64 of this issue.

brought that point up himself. He said the possibility of U.S. intervention had been discussed by him with Hitler just before the attack on Poland. As he had told us on the day before, he was certain that if England were involved in a long war, the United States would intervene. There could be no doubt about it whatever, if [Franklin] Roosevelt continued to be president. Goering felt it to be still certain enough, independently of Roosevelt. With Roosevelt in the White House, it was dead certain. Goering had read all of Roosevelt's speeches, and he knew.

Hitler, on the other hand, continued under the influence of his talks with Lloyd George, the substance of which Goering had stated to us earlier. Secondly, Hitler counted as a sure deterrent the bad experience of the Americans in the last war—the unpaid war debts and all that, and the feeling that America gained nothing from the war. Hitler overestimated isolationist sentiment in the United States. Apparently he was shown only the anti-Roosevelt utterances in the American press. Goering said that when he was together with Ribbentrop at Mondorf (alias Ashcan), he asked Ribbentrop if Hitler did not see any American press reports on the other side and any of Roosevelt's speeches.

Ribbentrop answered that that would be the business of the Presse Abteilung. To Goering it seemed that it would be the business of the minister of foreign affairs to make sure that Hitler saw this material as well.

A final weight in Hitler's balancing of the matter was Japan. He was confident that America would not want to be involved in a war in Europe with Japan threatening her other flank. ✦

Harry Cooper is the publisher of *KTB Magazine* and the founder of Sharkhunters Inc., an organization dedicated to the authentic history of WWII submarine warfare. Find out more by checking out Cooper's group and online shop at www.sharkhunters.com or writing Cooper at P.O. Box 1539, Hernando, FL 32642. Cooper supplied TBR with the text of this article obtained through one of his many World War II contacts.

PHOTO: PICTURE COLLECTION/NEWSCOM

Despite their different personalities, Adolf Hitler and Hermann Goering had a long and productive collaboration going back to their earliest days in the National Socialist German Workers Party. A revered war hero, Goering's close connections to figures in the German aristocracy, military, finance and industry were pivotal in winning new friends for the growing "Nazi" movement. After he rose to power in 1933, Hitler made Goering his second-in-command, a position through which Goering achieved huge popularity in Germany. A flamboyant figure with a gargantuan appetite for luxurious living, Goering was a stark contrast to Hitler; but their teamwork—supported by millions of Germans who rallied behind them—raised a devastated nation from its knees to stand upon the world stage as a great power once again. The Hitler agenda—independence from the predatory Rothschild international banking dynasty—resulted in a counterattack by the plutocratic elite to bring down the Hitler regime. Efforts by Hitler and Goering to keep peace with Britain were foiled by warmongers in the Rothschild sphere, who managed to spark the conflict to destroy Hitler and Germany.

The Truth About the Gestapo

FROM THE WORK OF **VINCENT REYNOUARD**
TRANSLATED BY **CARLOS WHITLOCK PORTER**
EDITED BY **MARGARET HUFFSTICKLER**

BACKGROUND

The Gestapo was formally organized after the National Socialists rose to power in 1933. Hermann Goering, the minister of the interior, detached the espionage and political units of the Prussian police and staffed them with thousands of National Socialists. Goering became the commander of this new force on April 26, 1933. At the same time that Goering was organizing the Gestapo, Heinrich Himmler was directing the SS (*Schutzstaffel*, German for "Protective Echelon"), Hitler's elite paramilitary corps. In April 1936, Himmler was given command of the Gestapo as well, integrating all of Germany's police units. Later in 1936, the Gestapo was merged with the Kriminalpolizei or "Criminal Police." The newly integrated unit was called the Sicherheitspolizei—Sipo, or "Security Police." In 1939, during the reorganization of the German armies, the Sipo was joined with an intelligence branch of the military known as the Sicherheitsdienst (SD, "Security Service") becoming known as the Reichssicherheitshauptamt (RSHA, "Reich Security Central Office") and was headed by Reinhard Heydrich. During World War II, the Einsatzgruppen ("Task Force") was formed, and came to be an integral part of the Gestapo. It was the Task Force's job to round up undesirables living within Germany's territories, and to send them to labor camps.

Having established in TBR's Part 1 of this series (see TBR Jan./Feb. 2012) that the Gestapo in Germany up until Sept. 1, 1939, far from being an instrument of terror, was merely a means of protecting the state from enemies within and without, Revisionist historian Vincent Reynouard proceeds to deal with the thornier question of its wartime conduct in the territories occupied by Germany.

Reynouard imagines a reader saying: "The fact that the Gestapo did not have to persecute the German population, since the Germans accepted the Nazi dictatorship, means very little. However, during the war they showed their true colors when they sowed terror in the occupied territories, arresting, deporting, torturing, shooting. . . . They acted in accordance with the racist Hitlerian doctrine, according to which anyone who was not 'pure German' was subhuman and thus could be could be vilified, humiliated, killed. . . ."

Since this argument is a very strong one, writes Reynouard, he will spend some time answering it.

REAL PURPOSE OF THE ALLIED CRUSADE

Reynouard places this topic first for good reason: As he reminds us, all the actions of the Gestapo in the occupied territories must be placed in the context of

This image from French photographer Henri Cartier-Bresson shows a Gestapo informer facing an inquisitor in Dessau, Germany in 1945, surrounded by riveted spectators. Punishment of "collaborators" was severe. Henri-Bresson is looked upon by many as the father of modern-day photojournalism. BUNDESARCHIV PHOTO

the fact that the war declared on Germany on September 3, 1939 was a war of extermination. Even according to Christian morality, self-defense is permitted: according to Thomas Aquinas, "If . . . one kills someone to defend one's life, one is not guilty of homicide."

"Well," writes Reynouard, "what is true of a man is also true of Germany." By 1940 it had become amply clear that the war was not about defending Poland, but about the total destruction of Germany. Thus, the actions of the Gestapo in France: ". . . were precise actions dictated solely by the necessities of the moment to protect its existence. One cannot, therefore, recognize in these acts the result of any ideology. When one defends his life, one no longer acts according to one's philosophical principles, but rather according to the instinct for self-preservation.

If one wishes to judge National Socialism (or more particularly the Gestapo) one must judge it in times of peace, not in wartime—and above all not during the two last years of the war, when everything was collapsing in Germany, faced with an enemy which destroyed its cities one by one, exterminated its women and children and which promised to continue until unconditional surrender." (And beyond, I might add, since as we know the postwar death toll for Germans was much higher than the wartime body count.).

In other words, what the victors chose to call "Nazi barbarism" or the result of a "racist police state" was, in the vast majority of cases, the consequence of the war of extermination declared by the Allies against the Reich on September 3, 1939. At Nuremberg, toward the end of his summation, defense counsel Dr. Rudolf Merkel had the courage to say the following:

> One last point, however—perhaps the most profound—must not be overlooked in this connection. The German soldier, the German civil servant, the German workingman, and every German man knew that the world had placed us in a situation which meant a life-and-death struggle. In the course of the war it gradually became appallingly clear that it was a question of existence or extermination. Indeed, you would be misjudging the soul of the German people if you overlooked the fact that every decent German, when he realized this horrible truth, felt himself under an obligation to do everything that was expected of him in order to save his country. And when

we judge the behavior of the German people and its political police we must take these factors into consideration in order to do them justice. [IMT XXI, 540]

Moreover, the growing organized resistance to the occupying forces, and the growing resentment by the French people as a consequence of the reprisals by the Germans against partisan atrocities, took its toll on the mood of the Gestapo, even as the overall situation became more desperate.

Having thus placed in context the arguments that are to follow, Reynouard proceeds to specifics.

GESTAPO OMNIPRESENT & OMNIPOTENT?

Was the Gestapo "omnipotent"? Writes Reynouard:

> If one believes the stories of the Resistance members, the Gestapo was everywhere in the occupied territories. An illegal arms cache is discovered? It's the work of the Gestapo. A search is conducted? It's the Gestapo. A network is dismantled? The Gestapo. Resistance members are deported? Gestapo. Innocent people arrested? It's the arbitrary power of the Gestapo. In sum, from 1940 to 1945, the Gestapo is said to have been a monster with immense power, present everywhere at once to cause a reign of terror in the occupied territories.

"It was customary to ascribe to the Gestapo all police measures, terror acts, deprivations of freedom & killings."

This image is, of course, very far from the truth. The Gestapo simply did not have the capability. The war had caught them unprepared, and they did not have reservists to call on, as the regular police did. They were also short of arms, trucks, radio equipment etc. for the occupied territories.

When questioned at Nuremberg on the number of Gestapo personnel in occupied France, Ernst Kaltenbrunner said he believed he had heard a figure of around 800. [IMT XI-408] If the proportion of bureaucrats to field officers was, as in peacetime Germany, 80/20, one is left with the incredibly puny figure of 200 active Gestapo agents in all of occupied France. Moreover, these few agents were divided among four different services, including suppression of the black market and tracking of German deserters—leaving only a few dozen for tracking down Jews or fighting the Resistance.

So much for the Gestapo as an "omnipresent, omnipotent monster in the occupied territories."

GESTAPO AS SCAPEGOAT

As a result of their lack of manpower and means, the Gestapo was forced to rely on auxiliaries recruited from the occupied territories, many of whom were not trained for police work, and some of whom were of dubious character.

The misdeeds of the latter were, of course, blamed on the Gestapo, as were the actions of other branches of German law enforcement in the occupied territories. As Dr. Merkel explained at the Nuremberg Tribunal:

> It was customary to ascribe to the Gestapo all police measures, terror acts, deprivations of freedom and killings, as long as they had any police connection at all. It became the scapegoat for all misdeeds in Germany and the occupied territories, and today it is made to bear responsibility for all evil. . . . the error arises from the fact that the whole police system, whether Criminal Police, Wehrmacht Police, Political Police, or SD . . . are considered Gestapo [IMT XXI-500].

POST 'LIBERATION' SHOW TRIALS

Reynouard bases this part of his thesis about the Gestapo mainly on the transcripts of four French trials of the "auxiliaries of the Gestapo" in France that took place between 1944 and 1947—in some cases contrasting the testimony at these trials with the distorted versions used at the Nuremberg Tribunal. The records of the trials are available at the Bibliotheque de Documentation Internationale Contemporaine (BDIC), located at Nanterre, France. The four trials were:

- Trial of the "Bonny-Lafon gang" (PBL = *Proces Bonny-Lafon*), December 1944;
- Trial of "Georgia Gestapo" (PGG), July 1945;
- Trial of "Gestapo of Neuilly" (PGN), November 1945; and
- Trial of French auxiliaries of the Gestapo (PAFG), February-March 1947.

The previous histories of some of their leaders give some idea of the composition of these police units. For

example, Henri Lafon, of the Bonny-Lafon group of "French Gestapo" (real name Henri Chamberlin) had had an unfortunate childhood, orphaned and homeless at the age of 11, and was later convicted of various petty crimes. Many of his group were recruited among men he knew from his stretches in prison. His partner Pierre Bonny was a former chief inspector of police who had been fired as a result of a couple of serious scandals. The head of the "Georgia Gestapo," Chalva (or Chaliko) Odicharia was a troubled adventurer from Kloni, Georgia, a refugee in France since the 1920s.

An exception was Georges Collignon, born in 1917 of a respectable family, well educated, and working as a broker in a commissions agency at the beginning of the occupation. He joined the "Georgia Gestapo" for reasons of conscience, because he saw the havoc being caused by Resistance actions and the resultant German reprisals, after what had been previously a relatively peaceful occupation:

> **COLLIGNON**: It was necessary to prevent the cases which were occurring [i.e., Communist sabotage and assassinations], because the Germans threatened to carry out mass deportations and executions, as at Chateaubriand. It was a question of preventing, to a certain extent, in my view, assassination attacks and bombings against the army, either the occupying forces or any other, which could place French people in almost hopeless situations. . . . I'm not talking about ideals. I have said that I am an advocate of order.
>
> **REBOUL**: What order?
>
> **COLLIGNON**: That order prevails, that our lives are not constantly in danger. . . .

Not surprisingly, the defendant was ultimately sentenced to death. "Personally," writes Reynouard, "I take my hat off to him. I salute you, Georges Collignon."

WAS THE GESTAPO IN FRANCE RACIST?

One of the establishment's favorite claims about the Gestapo, as we have seen, is that it was the enforcement arm of a racist police state. However, a look at the records of the postwar trials reduces this thesis, in Reynouard's words, to "a nullity."

His first example is in the person of the No. 2 man in the "Georgia Gestapo," Henri Oberschmuckler, who was a Jew. Born in 1902, at Kerch (Crimea), he volunteered for the French army while residing in France in 1939.

Tortured Confessions . . .

Henri Chamberlin (1902-1944), aka Henri Lafon, or Lafont (shown above in handcuffs), the leader of the so-called "French Gestapo," is, surprisingly, known to have used his position to help a great many French citizens avoid deportation. Posterity will judge who, in fact, were the heroes and who the traitors in the occupied France of World War II. Hopefully the accompanying article, based on the pioneering work of Vincent Reynouard, will help set the record straight.

As trial transcripts reveal, interrogators for the "liberators," with supreme hypocrisy, used sadistic violence on the defendants. In the 1947 trial of the French auxiliaries of the Gestapo, we read this exchange:

M. le President [of the tribunal]: "You stated in the course of your interrogation yesterday that you were in charge of trafficking merchandise obtained by armed robbery. . . ."

["French Gestapo" agent] Ferdinand Jouaire: "[I]t's true I did say that, but it was pure invention on my part."

President: "It was pure invention on your part? For what purpose?"

Jouaire: "So as not to be beaten anymore."

In other words, his interrogators had used violence to extract a "confession" from him. In contrast, in the German police forces and their foreign auxilliaries, "third-degree" methods were allowed only for the purpose of eliciting information vital for the war.

Defendant Kléber Combier testified that after he had made a full statement without coercion, he was beaten by five inspectors and then thrown into a dungeon, naked and chained hand and foot. If German police or their subordinates had been caught perpetrating such an atrocity, the punishment would have been severe.

Captured by the Germans in 1940, far from being deported to a concentration camp, he was made "general interpreter" for the stalag. Freed as a "war wounded" at the end of 1941, he returned to Paris in April 1942 and later enlisted with the "Georgia Gestapo," under the German Military Police, where he soon rose to head of the searches and confiscations office. In August 1944 he left with the Germans, taking with him his savings of 800,000 francs.

As another example of the lack of racism of the Gestapo in France, Reynouard introduces readers to the figure of Mohamed El Maadi, a North African Berber from a noble family, a knight of the Legion d'Honneur, holder of the Médaille Militaire and the Croix de Guerre, living in Paris under the occupation.

In 1943 El Maadi founded a monthly newspaper entitled *Er Rachid*, in which he wrote numerous editorials giving his opinion of the occupation, the Germans, and of the latter's attitude toward and treatment of the North African population.

Both his opinions of the "racist" Germans and his interactions with them contradict the standard thesis. From the first issue of *Er Rachid*, he clearly announced his objective: the struggle for the liberation of North Africa, alongside the Germans:

> Our duty is to free ourselves from the Judeo-Anglo-Saxon ascendency. . . . Alongside the European armies, we must undertake the struggle for liberation of our territory. [*Er Rachid*, Jan. 1, 1943] [XXX "Er Rachid-6"]

El Maadi had some choice words to say on the behavior of the "liberators" and the "crusaders for civilization," compared to that of the Germans:

> The Germans had hardly disembarked in Tunisia when they hired a native workforce . . . at salaries identical to those paid to workers in France, Germany and Norway, while on the other hand the "liberators," when they deigned not to pay in 'monkey money', offered 10 to 18 francs for 12 hours work. . . . In Tunis [under the German occupation] the public transports were open to everyone; elsewhere the natives traveled in special coaches" [XXX "Er Rachid-9"]

After the first few issues, El Maadi had a difficult time obtaining paper on which to print his publication, so he went to the "French Gestapo," aka the "Bonny-Lafon gang" and spoke with Henri Lafon. Did Lafon tell the "sand nigger" to get lost? No, he helped him. El Maadi ended up getting the paper he needed and *Er Rachid* was printed on the presses of the major "collaborationist" newspaper, *Paris Soir*.

As a result of their relationship with El Maadi, the Germans decided to recruit North Africans, as they had previously recruited Georgians (the "Georgia gestapo"). Eventually, five sections of 30 to 50 men were set up as the LVF (Legion of French Volunteers Against Bolshevism). (PBL, 1, pp 59-60) So much for the "racist doctrines" that were said to have motivated the Gestapo.

GESTAPO IN FRANCE ARBITRARY?

"Generally speaking, masses of arrests took place in all occupied nations; the Germans were no different."

"On a simple, unverified denunciation, without previous investigation . . . masses of arbitrary arrests took place in every occupied country." [IMT V-401]

So claimed François de Menthon, French prosecutor at Nuremberg, in his opening summation Jan. 17, 1946, thus setting the tone for the official history of the past 65 years. However, testimony given during the French trials studied by Reynouard reveals that, in fact the opposite was true. He makes the following points:

First of all, many denunciations were not followed up. Owing to their shortage of manpower and means, the German police forces and their auxiliaries simply could not act upon every denunciation that was made. In order to take action they required that clear evidence be produced and therefore, if their preliminary investigation failed to turn up such evidence, the case would be dropped. Other denunciations were ignored because the alleged crimes were not serious enough to justify further action, and still others just fell between the cracks

Furthermore, an investigation did not always result in an arrest—again, strong evidence of guilt was required. People who were arrested and who had done nothing wrong were usually released, while others who

Wewelsburg:

WAS IT REALLY THE DEVIL'S PLAYGROUND?

Now the stuff of urban legend, Wewelsburg Castle (left)—located in western Germany and shaped like an isosceles triangle—was largely built in the early years of the 17th century and served over several centuries in various capacities, including as a youth hostel, restaurant and museum. However, the castle achieved its current-day notoriety as a consequence of the fact that beginning in the mid-1930s then-SS leader Heinrich Himmler decided the site would be ideal for renovation and development as a center of cultural, political and ideological instruction for the SS and began an ambitious program to establish the castle as the effective headquarters for the SS, envisioning the members of the elite group as the future leaders of a revitalized Germany—a dream to put to rest with the end of World War II.

Today the castle is the subject of a great deal of nonsense (largely circulating on the Internet) suggesting that it was the site of satanic rituals and devil worship, attributed—falsely, it should be added—to Himmler. Meanwhile, the tightly controlled mass print and broadcast media—which historically has never missed an opportunity to slander Adolf Hitler and National Socialist Germany—often helps perpetrate lunatic rumors linking Hitler himself to all manner of occult intrigue. The detail that Hitler openly scoffed at Himmler's interest in mysticism is a fact many who like to jabber about "Hitler the satanist" would rather forget. So it is that Wewelsburg Castle is part of a silly myth that further distorts real history, serving the interests of those elements in the international banking elite who correctly recognized National Socialism as their most dangerous enemy of modern times.

were guilty, but against whom no proof was found, were frequently given the benefit of the doubt and released.

There was, in fact, a required procedure that severely limited the possibility of arbitrary action by the auxiliaries: after a denunciation had been received and a preliminary investigation carried out, a report was sent "up-lines" to the German agency to whom the auxiliary force was accountable. Only after the officials at the *Rue de Saussaies* (Gestapo headquarters), *Avenue Foch* (*Sicherheitsdienst*) or the Hotel Lutetia (Military Police) had evaluated the report and given orders could the auxiliaries proceed to action.

Moreover, assuming that strong evidence of guilt was found, the agents had no power to determine punishment—the accused still had to go before a judge, who would decide their guilt or innocence and, if they were found guilty, sentence them.

And how does one categorize the case of Bernard Humbert? After going before a judge and being acquitted for lack of evidence, he was nonetheless held as a hostage because of Communist attacks that had just been committed. However, 10 days later:

> . . . [O]n 14 November [1941], my mother and my wife, who was about to give birth to our sixth child, came. . . to see me, and they mentioned the birth of my sixth child which was about to occur; . . . seeing that my sixth child was about to be born, they then released me." [PGG, dossier 2, p 90]

Finally, simply by looking at the evidence in the 63 "Gestapo" cases mentioned in the French trials with an eye to determining the guilt or innocence of the victims, Reynouard finds that, excluding seven that are unclear, of the remaining 56 cases only four most likely involved innocent people. "With these exceptions," he writes, "all the dossiers mentioned during the trials of the Neuilly Gestapo involved persons who were obviously guilty of illegal acts (manufacture of false papers, giving information to the enemy, weapons dealing, attempted murder of police agents, etc.)." That is an accuracy rate of 93%—in other words, not "arbitrary."

If a citizen had a gripe against the Gestapo, the matter would be referred to an impartial French civil court.

DID THE GESTAPO SOW TERROR?

Were the ordinary people of France terrified of the Gestapo? This would certainly have been the case had the Gestapo in Occupied France lived up to its future monstrous reputation. Based on trial testimony and other primary sources, Reynouard presents several cases that prove the opposite.

The first case is that of a French prefect who absolutely refused to carry out an order from the Gestapo. In December 1943, the prefect of Isere, Louis Jacques-Henry, was warned by the commander of the Gestapo of Lyon that he was going to receive a sealed bag containing a cadaver. He was instructed to incinerate the bag without opening it. He indignantly refused—official procedure required that the bag be opened, the corpse identified if possible etc. The commander, angry, declared: "The regional prefect of Lyon never raises objections in such cases." Calling his bluff, Henry immediately telephoned the regional prefect of Lyon to ask if this was true. As he later testified: "He asked me to put the commander on the phone. I held the receiver and was thus able to hear the regional prefect deny the allegation and call the German a 'liar.'"

The Gestapo made repeated requests for 48 hours, which Henry continued to refuse, and they finally gave up. [Source: Deposition of Jacques Henry filed at the Hoover Foundation and published in *La vie de la France sous l'occupation, 1940-1944* (ed. Plon, 1957), p 497]

Other examples involve cases in which after a search by the "Gestapo" (in reality, local auxiliaries of the Gestapo or of other German police forces) money and/or jewelry was found to be missing. If the victims of the thefts had been terrified of the Gestapo, they would obviously have kept quiet and thanked their lucky stars that they hadn't been arrested, tortured and sent to concentration camps. Instead, they filed complaints against the Gestapo.

In the case of one of the women, Mme. Plait, whose husband and son had been arrested, upon discovering the theft she immediately went to the *Feldgendarmerie*, which sent a telegram to Paris. In Paris Henri Lafon, of the "Bonny-Lafon Gang," gathered all his men together, found out who the thief was, and returned what was left of the stolen jewels.

In fact, it appears from the records that Lafon punished thefts by his men very severely, and did his best to prevent such behavior. But Reynouard's point is that filing complaints against the Gestapo for theft, calling a commandant of the Gestapo a liar or adamantly refusing to follow his orders are not the behaviors of a terrorized population. ✦

Next issue: The conclusion to the Gestapo series.

Vincent Reynouard is a celebrated French "holocaust truther." This father of eight children was sentenced to one year in prison for voicing his views on the holocaust. He is an engineer by training and a former professor of mathematics, and is a member of the French and European Nationalist Party. A traditionalist Catholic and Sedavacantist, he moved to Belgium in the 1990s. Released from French prison in 2011, he publishes the newsletter *Sans Concession* and writes a column in *Rivarol*.

Carlos Whitlock Porter is a professional translator of German, French, Italian, Spanish and Portuguese into English. He has translated thousands of commercial, legal, financial and technical documents for over 100 clients in several different countries, and a variety of articles and books by Carlo Mattogno and Juergen Graf. He is a member of the Institute of Linguists, London, and is an American by birth.

Margaret Huffstickler, a translator and editor of Revisionist material, currently resides in Europe. She is also a talented vocalist.

The Flensburg Government And the End of the Third Reich

Do conquering nations have the right to impose a government of their own choice on countries they have conquered? That is to say, does "might make right"? The Western Allies established the so-called Federal Republic of Germany, ignoring the legitimate government of the Third Reich and imprisoning its leaders. The Allies refused, and continue to refuse, the German people the right to draw up their own constitution, instead insisting they live under a set of laws concocted by the Allies' ruling class, during the military occupation. But for a brief moment in history after the surrender, there was a German government, now largely forgotten. It was called the Flensburg government and lasted about a month before the illegal occupational government took over.

By Daniel Michaels

Contrary to public opinion, the Third Reich did not end with the ostensible death of Adolf Hitler on April 30, 1945 nor even with the formal surrender of the German generals during the subsequent first week of May. In fact, this surrender occurred under the authority of the legitimately appointed successor German government—the so-called Flensburg government—that was established by Hitler on April 29, the day before he allegedly committed suicide.

The Third Reich continued to be recognized until May 23, at which time the Allies abruptly dissolved the Flensburg government, arrested its officials, and established U.S., UK, French and USSR military governments. The Federal Republic was only created later (1949) in the three Western zones of occupation; the USSR then established the so-called German Democratic (but actually Communist) Republic in its zone. Since the Third Reich was the last government voted in

British soldiers arresting two members of the staff of the Karl Doenitz government with fixed bayonets in Flensburg-Mürwik, northern Germany, on May 23, 1945. Some sources identify the soldier pictured as Belgian, and not British. BUNDESARCHIV PHOTO

democratically by the German people, more than a few pundits claim it is still the only legitimate government.

The head of the Flensburg government was Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz, who on April 30, 1945 was officially designated head of state, president of the Reich, and commander of the armed forces by the preceding head of state, Adolf Hitler.[1] The British, to whom the successor government surrendered, did not at first question its authority to act on behalf of the German people and armed forces. In fact, Winston Churchill evinced *de facto* recognition of its legitimacy in his victory announcement to the British nation stating that "Grand Admiral Doenitz, the designated head of the German state," authorized the surrender.

Later, however, under orders from Gen. Dwight Eisenhower, the supreme commander, the British changed their position.

In his last will and political testament Hitler, who on July 20, 1944 had been rudely made aware of the disloyalty of some of his army generals but who had always had a high regard for the grand admiral, wrote:

> May it be one day a part of the code of honor, as it is already in the navy, that the surrender of an area or of a town is impossible, and above all in this respect the leaders should give a shining example to duty unto death. Before my death I deprive the former Reichsmarshall Herman Goering of all the rights he may enjoy. . . . I appoint in his place Grand Admiral Doenitz as president of the Reich and supreme commander of the armed forces.[2]

To which Doenitz responded in a broadcast to the German people:

> The Führer has appointed me as his successor. Fully conscious of the responsibility, I take over the leadership of the German people at this fateful hour. It is my first task to save the German people from destruction by the Bolsheviks, and it is only to achieve this that the fight continues. As long as the British and Americans hamper us from reaching this end, we shall fight, and defend ourselves against them as well. The British and Americans do not fight for the interests of their own peoples, but for the spreading of Bolshevism.[3] [Margry, 4]

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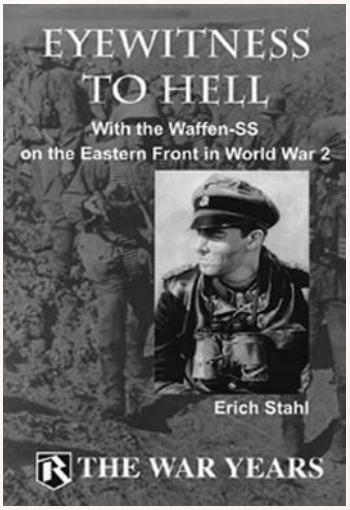

Hitler also nominated others, whom he considered honorable men, for Cabinet seats. However, the day after being informed of Hitler's death, Doenitz immediately rejected all of Hitler's proposed candidates for the Cabinet and instead appointed men who had not been closely associated with Hitler's government and who he knew would be more acceptable to the Allies. As senior member of the Flensburg government the admiral appointed Count Schwerin von Krosigk, a former Rhodes scholar who had studied at Oxford.

The only exceptions were the heads of the military, generals Alfred Jodl, Wilhelm Keitel, Eberhard Kinzel and others, who had to preside over the orderly withdrawal of German forces and sign the official surrender papers, as well as Albert Speer, indispensable because of his knowledge of the state of the German economy.

Count Schwerin von Krosigk had indeed served in Hitler's Cabinet as finance minister, but was never a member of the National Socialist Party. Actually, members of his family had been involved in a plot to kill Hitler. To set the tone for the new administration, the two most prominent ministers addressed the German people:

Reich minister Albert Speer:

> Never before has any land been so laid waste by the fury of war as has Germany. . . . The bearing of the German nation in this war has been such that, in times to come, future generations will look upon it with admiration. Let us not stop to cry out our eyes about the past. To work! [Margry, 7]

Reich minister Schwerin von Krosigk:

> No one must be under any illusions about the severity of the terms to be imposed on the German people by our enemies. We must now face our fate squarely and unquestioningly. Nobody can be in any doubt that the future will be difficult for each one of us, and will exact sacrifices from us in every sphere of life. We must accept this burden. . . . We may hope that the atmosphere of hatred which today surrounds Germany all over the world will give place to a spirit of reconciliation among the nations without which the world cannot recover. . . . May God not forsake us in our distress and bless us in our heavy task. [Margry, 9]

Because the Western Allied forces had already met Soviet units in central Germany, effectively splitting the

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Reich in two, the admiral had to act quickly. He ordered Navy Headquarters to move out of its then-threatened secret location 20 miles northeast of Berlin (code name *Koralle*) to the vicinity of Plön, 50 miles north of Hamburg. Accepting the advice of Schwerin von Krosigk, Adm. Doenitz recognized that, however frail, his administration would have to be maintained for some time in order to preserve the continuity of the German Reich and not imperil the legitimacy of future German governments.

By May 2, after consultation with his skeletal staff, Doenitz decided that the primary task of his group would be to save as many refugees as it could from the Russians rather than surrendering immediately. To that end, he ordered the remaining intact army groups on the East Front and especially along the Baltic coast (Courland) to continue defensive fighting so as to permit as many refugees as possible to escape "Bolshevization and slavery." It was manifestly clear at that time that the official policy of the Red Army was to kill, rape, plunder and enslave all Germans they encountered.

The mood and morale of German forces still fighting in Courland when they heard the news of Germany's unconditional surrender may best be described by segments of a letter written by a Capt. Beuninger:

> Now everything is coming to an end. No one knows for sure who has stabbed us in the back. . . . We had all expected a turn in our fortunes because of the new weapons. Then we received the news of the heroic death of our Fuehrer—it was a terrible, bitter disappointment. We have fought here with all we have against one enemy: Bolshevism. And if we fought the English and the French and the Americans, it was only because they did not want to understand the meaning of our fight in the east. . . . Many of the men still do not believe in the surrender. They still think we will march against the Russians. . . . We only know that to this day we have fought Bolshevism, the enemy not of us alone but of all Europe. We have seen Bolshevism in action as no one else has. We have seen the Bolshevik paradise. We know what we fought for. . . . (Cited in Ref. [4], p. 290)

Doenitz decided that the primary task would be to save as many refugees as possible from the Soviets —and then surrender.

On the other hand, Doenitz ended all military resistance against the Western Allies and ordered an immediate halt to all U-boat warfare. On May 3, with British forces already in Lübeck, he ordered his headquarters moved 65 miles farther north to Flensburg and the Navy School at Muerwik. He then sent Adm. Hans-Georg von Friedeburg to make contact with Field Marshal Bernard Montgomery and then, together with generals Jodl and Keitel, to Gen. Eisenhower's headquarters in Rheims, France, instructing them to prolong the negotiations as long as possible to allow the refugees from the east time to make their way to the west. The surrender ceremony was repeated several times on the Western Front and finally in Berlin with the Russians presiding. Ideally, of course, the Flensburg government hoped to be able to make a separate peace with the Western powers and continue to fight the Red Army.

However, on May 7, when Eisenhower said he would not tolerate any further stalling on the part of the Germans, Doenitz ordered the instruments of surrender to be signed, calling for all forces under German control to cease active operations on May 8, 1945. However, in the east some independent German units still under attack continued to resist, and the flood of refugees continued to swell. It is estimated Adm. Doenitz's delaying actions permitted an additional 2 million refugees, mostly women, children and the elderly, to escape Soviet captivity. Moreover, Latvian, Estonian and other underground resistance movements would continue to fight the Red Army for years to come.

Meanwhile, the United States and Great Britain were contemplating the fate of the Flensburg government. On May 17 Gen. Eisenhower ordered Gen. Lowell W. Rooks, deputy chief of the G-3 Division at SHAEF and American diplomat Robert Murphy to Flensburg to assert the authority of the supreme commander over all German military and civilian undertakings. During these talks the British and the American representatives became convinced that the Germans were trying to create a rift between the Soviet Union and the Western powers, which of course they were.

The Soviet Union wanted an end put to the Flens-

burg government almost from its inception, culminating in the following *Pravda* article:

> Discussion of the status of the fascist gang around Doenitz continues. Several prominent Allied circles still deem it necessary to make use of the services of Doenitz and his collaborators. In the British Parliament this gang has been described as the "Doenitz administration." A reporter of the reactionary Hearst press has called the enlistment of Doenitz "an act of political sagacity." Thus, a fascist scribbler has seen fit to make common cause with Hitler's marauding disciple. The fascist press on both sides of the Atlantic says conditions in Germany will become chaotic if the Doenitz administration is dismissed.
>
> In this regard we must mention that the defeat of Germany in 1918 when German rightists produced similar fairy tales of impending chaos. Then, the intact German army units were used for new adventures in the east. The present situation has similar objectives. Many reactionary circles among the Allies are opposed to the creation of a new Europe on the basis of the Crimea Conference. These circles consider the preservation of fascist states and breeding grounds a means of thwarting the democratic aspirations of all freedom-loving nations.[4]

On May 17 a 15-man delegation, headed by Soviet Gen. Nikolai Truskov, arrived in Flensburg to consult with the SHAEF representatives on the fate of the Flensburg government. Two days later, on the 19th, Supreme Commander General Eisenhower ordered the British command to arrest all members of the Doenitz government and all members of the German High Command. To execute the order, the British, acting under U.S. Gen. Rooks, devised a plan called *Operation Blackout*. According to the plan, Grand Admiral Doenitz, Gen. Jodl, Albert Speer and Gen. Keitel were told to appear at 0945 hours on the 23rd for an important conference on board the *Patria*, a passenger liner that had been moored at the Flensburg quay. This was done to separate the German leaders from their government enclave. Gen. Rooks then informed the German leaders:

> Gentlemen, I am in receipt of instructions from Supreme Headquarters, European Theater of Operations, from the supreme commander, General Eisenhower, to call you before me this morning and tell you that he has decided, in concert with the Soviet High

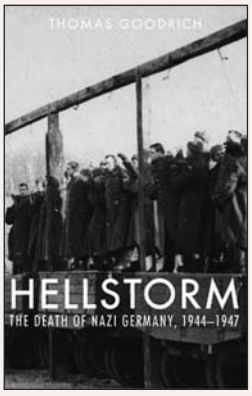
FROM TBR BOOK CLUB

Gripping accounts of the last days of WWII through the eyes of those who were there . . .

HELLSTORM

The Death of Nazi Germany 1944-1947

BY TOM GOODRICH



It was the most deadly and destructive war in human history. Millions were killed, billions of dollars' worth of property was destroyed, ancient cultures were reduced to rubble —WWII was truly man's greatest cataclysm. Thousands of books, movies and ocumentaries have been devoted to the war. There has never been such an honest retelling of the story, however, as the one you will find in *Hellstorm*. In a chilling "you-are-there" style, the author places the reader at the scene. You will see what Allied airmen saw as they illegally rained down bombs on German civilians; or the reader will experience what those below felt as they sat trembling in their shelters awaiting death from above. The reader will view up close the events of the Eastern Front during the last months of fighting and through the mud, blood and madness of combat they will understand how the same German soldiers, who only moments before had destroyed an enemy tank, could now risk their lives to rescue the trapped Soviet crew inside. These and other astounding secrets of WWII are revealed. Hardback, 376 pages, #549, $45 minus 10% for TBR subscribers. Order from TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. Add $5 S&H inside the U.S. Outside U.S. email TBRca@aol.com. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge. See more uncensored books and videos online at www.barnesreview.com.

> Command, that today the acting German government and the German High Command, with the several of its members, shall be taken into custody as prisoners of war. Thereby the acting German government is dissolved. This is now going on. . . . When you leave this room an officer will attach himself to you and escort you to your quarters, where you will pack and complete your affairs, after which they will escort you to the airfield for boarding. You may take the baggage you require. That is all I have to say. [Margry, 13]

Rooks then asked Doenitz if he had anything to say, to which Doenitz replied, "Any comment would be superfluous."

Having concluded the formalities, the British got down to the dirty business.

Fully armed British troops, supported by tanks, without warning surrounded and entered the Flensburg government's enclave, ordering everyone, at gunpoint, with bayonets fixed, regardless of rank or sex, to raise their hands, move into the corridor, face the wall and strip off all clothing below the waist for a body search. The bodies and facilities were then thoroughly searched and looted. British NCOs wearing surgical gloves searched anuses and other orifices of ministers, officials and secretaries.

In 2007 the Supreme Court of Spain declared that holocaust denial is lawful because Revisionism is an integral part of the scientific method.

No one was spared the deliberately humiliating procedure. The prisoners were then marched into the courtyard in various stages of undress, where for almost an hour photographs and newsreels were taken of them. The photographs were then released to the British press and soon appeared in daily newspapers. Individual prisoners were made to surrender watches, jewelry, cameras, radios, liquor, National Socialist souvenirs, medals—anything the British soldiers fancied.

To escape further humiliation and imprisonment, suicides began to occur. Adm. von Friedeburg, who had to endure four surrender ceremonies, took poison. Gen. Kinzel, chief of staff of Army Group North, shot his wife and then himself. Even their corpses were looted. Von Friedeburg's Knights Cross with Swords, only two of which had ever been awarded, disappeared from his corpse.

On May 23 the Flensburg government was dissolved and its members arrested by the Allied Control Commission. The incident was definitely not one of Britain's finest hours.

By discrediting the Flensburg government, the Allies left Germany without any leadership working on behalf of the German people. Half the country was put, defenseless, under Communist rule (in the east) and the other half under the occupation forces in the west operating under JCS 1067, the military version of the Morgenthau Plan. Under the occupation policies of the victorious Allies (ethnic cleansing of Germans from East Europe, slave labor in Russia and France, deliberate starvation rations, POW death camps in east and west, random and legalized murders and executions of Germans etc), more Germans died or were murdered in the immediate postwar era than had been killed by the combined Allied armies during the war.

Also believed lost with the Flensburg government and the Reich was that distinctly German institution of the General Staff, established in 1806 by among others von Moltke the Elder. The General Staff, whose individual members were selected on the basis of intelligence and proven merit, was responsible for the continuous study of all aspects of war, mobilization, and campaigns in order to give the German military the advantage of being ready in the event of sudden hostilities. Ironically, Helmut James Graf von Moltke, a jurist and great grandnephew of the Elder, was a member of the Kreisau Circle opposed to Hitler's government, for which he was executed. During World War II the chiefs of the Army High Command had been Franz Halder, Kurt Zeitzler, Adolf Heusinger, Heinz Guderian and Hans Krebs.

The last-named, Russian-speaking Gen. Krebs arranged for Gen. Helmut Weidling to surrender the Berlin garrison to the Soviets on May 2, 1945, after which he committed suicide. Recent announcements to the effect that the Federal Republic plans to eliminate its citizen draft army and reestablish a small professional army may suggest that an institution somewhat akin to the General Staff may again be possible.

Both German and international lawyers in neutral countries now question the legality of the Federal Republic and the Basic Law established in Germany during the occupation period. For example, in 2007 the Supreme Court of neutral Spain declared that holocaust denial is lawful because Revisionism is an integral and indispensable part of the scientific method.

The Flensburg government was the last government legally appointed by the political leaders of the German people. In lieu of a constitution present-day Germany must still operate under the so-called Basic Law, initially called the Organizational Form of a Modality of Foreign Rule, drawn up by Franco-German Carlo Schmid at the direction of the Occupation forces in 1949.

ADMIRAL KARL DOENITZ
Over 100 senior Allied officers sent letters in support of Doenitz when they heard he had been found guilty of war crimes at Nuremberg.

In recent ongoing trials of individuals accused under the Basic Law of questioning or contradicting the government's official views on World War II and the holocaust (e.g., Ernst Zündel, John Demjanjuk, Germar Rudolf) even their defense lawyers (Sylvia Stolz and Horst Mahler, a husband-and-wife team) have been indicted for challenging the validity and legality of the Basic Law under which their clients were tried. Admittedly, Stolz and Mahler share some of the views of their clients, including holocaust Revisionism.

In the Rudolf case Judge Ulrich Meinerzhagen tried to explain to the young defendant that: "It is irrelevant whether or not the holocaust ever took place. Denial of the holocaust is itself punishable under German law." Somewhat later both defense lawyers were imprisoned under the criminal law for incitement of the people despite the fact that Article 5 of the Basic Law specifically grants the right of free expression.[5]

In 1990, at the time of German unification, it was hoped by many that occupation-era laws and restrictions would end in their entirety, as they could have under Article 146 of the Basic Law (Duration of the Validity of the Basic Law). Article 146 states that the Basic Law would cease to be in force on the day on which a constitution is adopted by the German people with words akin to: "We the German people, . . . do ordain and establish this Constitution." This, regrettably, did not occur. In fact, the victorious Allies have not yet even drawn up a peace treaty officially ending the war. Technically, World War II is still going on—it's just that Germany is not fighting back anymore.

POSTSCRIPT

Admiral Karl Doenitz, who served his country honorably in uniform since World War I, was arrested and convicted in the Nuremberg Tribunal for (1) planning, initiating, and waging wars of aggression, and (2) crimes against the laws of war—despite the fact that over 100 senior Allied officers sent letters expressing their disappointment over the unfairness and verdict of his trial.[6] ✦

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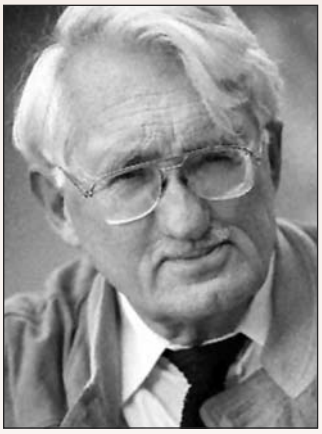
Daniel W. Michaels was for over 40 years a translator of Russian and German texts for the Department of Defense, the last 20 years of which (1972-1993), he was with the Naval Maritime Intelligence Center. He is a frequent contributor of articles to geographical and historical periodicals. Born in New York City, he now lives in the D.C. area.

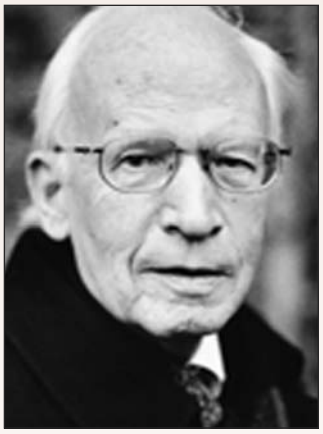
Is the 'Holocaust' Unique?

A rancorous debate between scholars over whether or not German history begins and ends with 'the Holocaust'

What Germans call the Historikerstreit or "historians quarrel" goes back at least 25 years, and some would say back to 1986. Basically it is a dispute about how to interpret the National Socialist period in German history. Obviously these historians are not what we could call Revisionists, but Ernst Nolte at least leans that way a little bit—which is about all that is legal in today's Germany, under the jackboot heel of political correctness.



JUERGEN HABERMAS



ERNST NOLTE

Prof. Juergen Habermas thinks that the version of German WWII-era National Socialist history we have in history books today is just fine and he believes the Jewish holocaust is unique in Man's long history. Historian Ernst Nolte, on the other hand, believes that there is more to the history of Germany than just the WWII era. Nolte believes that open discussion of one's own national history must not be criminally punishable, as it is in Germany today.

By Prof. Egon Flaig

The author of this article, Egon Flaig, is professor of ancient history at the University of Rostock. His article is an abridged excerpt from the recently appearing book, *Singuläres Auschwitz? Ernst Nolte, Jürgen Habermas und 25 Jahre "Historikerstreit"* ["Auschwitz Unique? Ernst Nolte, Jürgen Habermas and 25 Years of the 'Historian Feud'"], published by Mathias Brodkorb, Banzkow, 2011. This excerpt originally appeared on July 17, 2011 in the *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*, the newspaper in which a 1986 article by Ernst Nolte originally ignited the "Historian Feud."

* * *

The "Historian Feud" [*Historikerstreit*] between Ernst Nolte and Jürgen Habermas is now a quarter-century old. At that time, a dispute about historical themes and about scientists developed for the first time in accord with practices of the mass media. In the mass media, the law prevails of gaining maximum attention. Thus, all of the mass media are

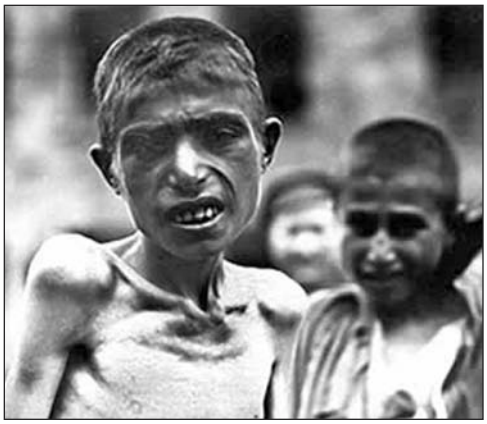
700,000 GREEKS VICTIMS OF TURKS

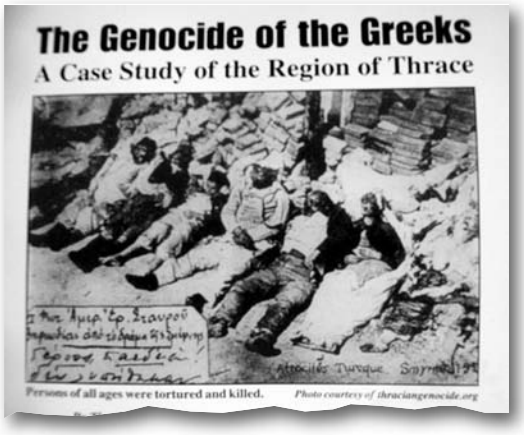
Charge Made by Washington Legation, Which Puts Dead at That Figure.

KILLINGS AND DEPORTATIONS

These, With Famine, Said to Have Been Responsible for the Tragedy in Asia Minor.

Special to The New York Times.
WASHINGTON, July 9.—Nearly 700,000 Greeks have been massacred, de-




The Genocide of the Greeks
A Case Study of the Region of Thrace
Persons of all ages were tortured and killed.
Photo courtesy of ihraciangenocide.org

under compulsion to produce sensations. In the scientific field, a compulsion of a similar sort rules, namely, the compulsion to produce constant innovations.

A certain portion of scientists will always be tempted to feign innovations, to obtain originality through subterfuge. Nevertheless, science has a decisive corrective: Its leading principle is the truth; and its internal control mechanism is the critical verification of the innovations against the measure of the rules of veracity.

On July 11, 1986, in a long article in *Zeit*, the Frankfurt social philosopher Jürgen Habermas accused historians Ernst Nolte, Andreas Hillgruber, Michael Stürmer and Klaus Hildebrand of working to revise the history of National Socialism, denying the uniqueness of the National Socialist extermination of the Jews and fabricating a "NATO philosophy colored by German nationalism." Habermas thus lumped four historians together—who held very different viewpoints—into one single group. And he blatantly falsified quotations.

Genocide has occurred in history many times. And, generally speaking, one genocide is no more unique than another. We have seen, just in the last 100 years, the genocide of 60 million Christians in Russia by the Bolsheviks, the genocide of 2 million German POWs and civilians after WWII by the Allies, one-half the entire Cambodian population wiped out by the Communists in the 1980s etc etc. Above, for instance, are images of what we will call "the Greek Holocaust." Clockwise from top: the 1924 burning of the Greek city of Smyrna in Asia Minor by the Turks with the inhabitants still in the city; a photo of just one of the hundreds of Thracian Greek families massacred by marauding Turks appears on the cover of a report by Theofanis Malkidas; inmates of a concentration camp set up by the Turks for Greeks and Armenians in central Turkey; a newspaper headline says 700,000 Greeks were killed and many other thousands forcibly relocated by the Turks. Comparatively speaking, the relocation of the Jews by Germany in the 1930s was humane and orderly with adequate housing, clothing, food and jobs waiting for inmates when they arrived. At Auschwitz, inmates could play in the camp orchestra or attend religious services. No such amenities were offered the Greeks or Armenians by Kemal Atatürk.

YELLOW JOURNALISM

It was very noticeable to all serious historians who entered the debate—regardless on which side—how and where the Frankfurt social philosopher distorted quotations and [falsely] imputed positions to his opponents, in order to let loose with denunciatory judgments. This "Habermas Method" concealed that the social philosopher had no idea at all of the theoretical presuppositions with which, for example, Nolte operated. No quarter could have been permitted because the extent of the twisting of quotations was gigantic; it had no precedent in the history of German polemics among scientists. Habermas used tricks that are usually reserved to "yellow journalists."

It remains as evidence of incompetence, that the academic discipline did not unanimously defend itself against the attack. The political trenches were suddenly deeper than the foundations of the obligation to common scientific standards. That was the new thing; and it probably would not have occurred without the additional journalistic trappings of the debate.

How seriously may one take the chatter about ethics of discourse when the foremost preacher of these ethics treats as nothing the ethical rule that must hold true in every debate since the Greek Classical period: the giving of account (*logon didonai*)—under the strict eye of the judge in the intellectual contest. Let us be open: That naturally also has to do with education. The *logon didonai* probably demands too much of Habermas, who, like so many of his pupils, understands "the past" as the last eight decades. Habermas has always left education to others; his works have a corresponding appearance.

You can question the extent of any of the thousands of holocausts that have occurred in Man's long history . . .

ADMONITION OF THE DEFAMED HISTORIANS

For Habermas, Nolte's *Versuch der Entexzeptionalisierung von Auschwitz* ["Attempt at a de-exceptionalization of Auschwitz"] was the driving force to a renormalization of historical consciousness. In any event, none of the defamed historians had disputed that the memory of the crimes of the National Socialist regime must be preserved—not even Nolte. For them, it was about a reasonable balance.

A nation—or a political community of any type—has the duty to remember many things and many types of things. The admonition of the defamed historians was a very simple one, namely, that the Germans' past does not consist of 12 years [1933-1945], but rather several millennia, and—at least it occasionally had that ring with Stürmer and Nolte—that the Germans' past as part of the European culture reaches back at least to the ancient Roman period. Because from thence comes the majority of precisely those political achievements which have for so long fed Western culture. If these achievements are of meaning for us, then it is gross misconduct that the remembrance of the crimes of the NS regime should represent the core of our memorial culture. For the political memory of whatever political community must necessarily include not only the bad, but also the good examples.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

Christian Meier has outlined insightfully what, practically speaking, this is all about: With a responsibility such as the Germans carry, one can only live, if the other peoples do not make it "too difficult for us." With that, everything has been said: one can scarcely live with it. For what does it mean in practical political life to do justice to such a "responsibility"? Quite simple: Not to be allowed to do what others do; to have to do what the others do not do. It has been foreseeable for a long time that, already in petty conflicts, certain governments—and above all the mass media—play out this immense advantage against the Germans, in that they drag out and put forth old accounts.

Such extortion is a legitimate means on the international playing field, so long as the care of political memory holds those crimes at a premium, and so long as no world republic puts the players under its rules. Thus they cannot even be hindered.

Freely, the German people can exist in a lasting manner—even in a European setting—only as a normal people, not as a stigmatized one, because the consequences of such stigmatization always look the same, regardless of what causes they themselves might have.

This normality is the fundamental right of every gen-

eration upon the earth.

Morally, the world begins anew with each human being—with each new generation—even though we always remain historically constrained. According to Habermas and those like him, normality is not permitted to be—not for the Germans. Now, a denied normality is a forced transfer into abnormality. The Germans are therefore supposed to be an abnormal people.

THE QUALITY OF THE UNIQUE

Abnormality as a permanent condition, inflicted by moralizing fanatics? Can that turn out well? Certainly not. Once again the question arises: How could that happen? It could happen because mythical uniqueness clung to the normality of a people which was to be denied. Already in 1987, when the extensive documentation for the "Historian Feud" appeared, it carried the subtitle, "The Documentation of the Controversy about the Uniqueness of the National Socialist Extermination of the Jews." The monstrosity of the subtitle was instantaneously perceptible. Because not a single one of the historians defamed by Habermas had contested this uniqueness. But Nolte presupposed as self-evident that the unique could be compared—yes, that the historical comparison was necessary. Every intelligent human being and every historian, who knows the theoretical bases of his craft, knows that.

But you cannot question any aspect of the Jewish holocaust in 15 nations in Europe without fear of fine or imprisonment.

Many historians believed at that time that the quality of the unique adhered objectively to things themselves. Everything unique, however, consequently appears as unique because one emphasizes a specific attribute as special—thus grants to it a special meaning. But that is only possible because men as cultural beings are in the position to select single things from unending world events, in that they consider them as important. The self-directing and cognitive subject bestows this meaning. Each and every special characteristic is therefore a wholly and entirely semantic phenomenon.

Every human being has the right to give a thing meaning. There is no semantic court of law which would forbid lending meaning to an event, and which could decree depriving meaning from another event. And when I assert that the Athenian democracy is just as unique as the shoah [the holocaust], then I am able to give a good reason for it: Namely, it is more meaningful for me than the shoah. And who can forbid me to lend it this meaningfulness? Such a prohibition of thought is indeed possible, but not yet explicitly enacted in the free world.

In the meantime, this prohibition has announced itself. Dan Diner formulated the borderline to the sacralization of the Shoah in 1987. Where logical argumentation is unwanted, one must forbid thinking—if necessary, in that one threatens to discredit morally the thinkers. This intimidation sounds so: "It is narcissistically insulting to be exposed to an event which eludes human powers of imagination and comprehension. Such a negation is difficult to bear. So it is not to be wondered at, that in a teleological view (one which remains hidden), one rebels against the dimension of such an occurrence: Suit is brought against understanding—even at the cost of relativization and banalization."[1] [Dan Diner is a well-known historian at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem.—Ed.]

SCIENCE OR RELIGION?

One gives birth to myths, in that one isolates the historically special, frees it from its context, and with powerful blows smashes and pulverizes the context. The radically decontextualized Special then allows itself to be placed comfortably upon a pedestal. And then one merely needs only to swing the incense. The dance around the golden calf of "Inexplicability" can begin.

This idol will demand, unquestionably, its victims—indeed, bloody ones. Where does the problem lie? Diner names it exactly, *viz.*, the Insult. Thus, the accusation that one "banalizes" is an indication that one is digging at the right level and has struck the right layer.

For recognition is only possible when one as much as possible contextualizes, relationalizes, relativizes and revises. All coercion toward de-banalization lies in sacralization. Through this coercion, it is decided whether the issue is scientific truth, or whether one is carrying out a quasi-religious establishment of meaning. All quasi-religious establishment of meaning must pro-

Who Are Nolte & Habermas?

Ernst Nolte (b. Jan. 11, 1923, Witten, Germany) is one of the most highly respected living historians and philosophers in Germany. Born to Catholic parents, he turned against Communism at an early age when he read one of their booklets, which ridiculed the Catholic Church. While describing himself as a "neo-liberal," the professor emeritus of modern history at the Free University of Berlin was a student and friend of Martin Heidegger and is also an ardent German nationalist. His primary interest has been comparative studies of Fascism and Communism. Nolte's most famous work is *Fascism in Its Epoch* (1963}. While he believes that the National Socialists did intend the destruction of the Jews, he has been one of the foremost voices arguing that Hitler's Germany and the "holocaust" can be understood properly only within the larger, normalizing context of all of German and European history and politics. Thus, Nolte's 1986 article in the *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* sought an objective, fact-based view of NS Germany and its relationship to the Jews, instead of one based on propaganda. For this, he was excoriated by Jürgen Habermas. In 2000, Nolte was awarded the prestigious Konrad Adenauer Prize in recognition of his courageous efforts.

Jürgen Habermas (b. June 18, 1929, Düsseldorf, Germany) is a sociologist and philosopher of the broadly Communist "Frankfurt School," along with such Marxists as Theodor Adorno, Herbert Marcuse and others. The Nuremberg Trials were the seminal moment of his early life, through which he came to see the German *Herrenvolk* as a seemingly perpetually guilty *Tätervolk* [criminal people]. Consequently, the so-called "holocaust" became for him a quasi-religious dogma by which German history and culture are to be judged. This ahistorical and unscientific view of the National Socialist era has been roundly criticized by Ernst Nolte and others. Habermas appears to remain essentially a Marxist.

nounce declarations of enemies and moral threats of destruction. Diner pronounces them: "Seriously minded historicization efforts have ended until now in hopeless historico-theoretical dead ends. Relativizing and leveling historicization attempts of another opinion end necessarily, by contrast, in an apologetic."

THE DESTRUCTION OF CULTURE

That had to happen. The language of moral terror is simple and clear. Here ends the Greek *logon didonai*. We have become witnesses to destruction of culture, namely, of an extensive negation of the achievements of Hellenism. Because the binding force of the rules of veracity can no longer be established over and throughout the conflict, new obligations will be imposed by moral force. Thence the plague-like virulence of "political correctness" and *Gutmenschentum*[2], with its specific intelligentsia. The moral defamations must con- sequently increase always more. More comfortable than the *logon didonai* is the Habermasian discourse ethic.—"Calumniate audaciously; something always sticks." ✦

TRANSLATOR'S NOTES:

1 *Teleology* is the "doctrine that ends, final causes, or purposes are to be invoked as principles of explanation." (Reese, W.L., *Dictionary of Philosophy and Religion*, Humanities Press Inc., 1980, p 571.) This philosophical view argues that there is design and purpose in the world, and in this way also argues for the existence of God. St. Thomas Aquinas gave that argument's classic expression: "As the arrow is directed by the archer, so the world is directed by an intelligent being." (*Cf., ibid.*, p 570.) Teleological ethics emphasize that the morality of an action is to be judged by its likelihood to achieve a desired good. The classic example of such ethics is utilitarianism. (*Ibid.*, p 571.) Of course, the weakness of teleological ethics is the great likelihood of the ultimate principle becoming, "The ends justify the means." Habermas seems clearly to fall into this moral pit. Egon Flaig clarifies his point with regard to the Dan Diner citation in the next paragraph.

2 "Do-gooder-ism" is an English approximation. *Gutmenschentum* is a pejorative reference to the ideas and behavior of those ubiquitous moral busybodies, most often found among cultural Communists and internationalists, such as the Bilderberg group and their ilk. Some of the things they attempt to impose through "political correctness" and teleological ethics (see above) are issues of global warming/climate change, radical population reduction, an end to nationalism, and worldwide redistribution of wealth.

SOURCES:

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Juergen_Habermas
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ernst_Nolte [This article also includes an excellent, lengthy account of the *Historikerstreit*.]

Peter Strahl is the pseudonym of a repeat victim of plutocratic ideals in the workplace. Please contact him through TBR, should you wish to learn of his other skills and consequently employ him. Mr. Strahl resides in Kansas. **Egon Flaig** is professor of ancient history at the University of Rostock. His article is an abridged excerpt from the recently appearing book *Is Auschwitz Unique?*, Adebar-Verlage, K., Banzkow, Germany, 2011.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A NATION OF SUCKERS

In his excellent article "A Straight Look at the Second World War," Willis Carto needed only a few pages to pinpoint the life-and-death challenge now facing whites. (January/February 2012 TBR) Not a word is wasted in his clarion call to action. This article needs to be reprinted and widely distributed. [See note from the editor below.—Ed.]

Will it be extermination or aggrandizement for our kind? The choice is ours. Will we be written off as—in Carto's stark phrase—a nation of suckers, or will we finally take the action we must?

Actually we can say that the United States is only one of many nations of suckers. The more general question we need to address is, why did we allow ourselves to reach this predicament?

By the way, on page 8 of that issue, second paragraph, it should read: "In 1914, withe the outbreak of war, Hitler enlisted in the German army. . . ." You had 1919, which I know is a proofing error because the dates are otherwise correct throughout.

"Mero" Aldregin
Maryland

[Extra copies of our January/February 2012 "Straight Look at the Second World War" issue can be ordered singly or in bulk. 1-3 copies are $10 each. Four to seven copies are $9 each. Eight to 19 copies are $8 each. 20 or more copies are reduced to just $5 each. No S&H inside the U.S. Order from TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003 or call 1-877-773-9077.—Ed.]

CHURCHILL WAS IN COMBAT

I have a little "gnat-bite" clarification regarding page 8 of your recent issue (Jan./Feb. 2012). Author Willis Carto was of the opinion that Winston Churchill, like FDR, never "served a day in combat."

According to Wikipedia at least, Churchill went to Cuba in 1895 and came under fire on his 21st birthday. (Wikipedia claims he was shot at some 50 times in his life.) The online encyclopedia says that, in 1897, he tried to participate in a Greek-Turkish war, but that war wound down before he could arrive. Then he joined three brigades of the British army fighting a Pashtun tribe in the North West Frontier of India, and wound up under fire for at least an hour.

Later, in Sudan, he took part in the last important British cavalry charge, at the Battle of Omdurman, in September 1898.

Loren Frillig
Louisiana

ANOTHER GREAT ISSUE

Kudos to you for the January/February issue of TBR. I especially enjoyed the magnum opus from Willis Carto on World War II. Please send me 10 extra copies so I can distribute this key information.

Kathy Stewart
West Virginia

HISTORIC TRUTH REPORTING

TBR's historic truth reporting sets us free and puts the revised guilt on those who have to carry the shame. Thank you for your moral courage and leadership. Keep up the good work. All Germans should get up off their knees and stand proudly. They are not the bad guys in the black hats. Germany, we salute you!

Egan Tancre
Florida

I LOVED THIS BOOK

Rabbi Isaac M. Wise is credited with saying, "The modern Jew is the product of the Talmud." Thus to understand Jews, it is clear we must be familiar with the Talmud. Your new book, *From the Temple to the Talmud*, by Harrell Rhome, will open many eyes. The view of the world, myself included, we got in Sunday school is wildly distorted. For example, we were taught that Esther, who gets a whole book in the Old Testament, was one of the greatest queens of all time. In reality, this woman (who was probably imaginary in any case) was a treacherous, murdering female, as Rhome makes clear for the reader in his tale of Purim terror.

That is just the tip of the iceberg, of course. This book could be called "Everything You Ever Wanted to Know About Judaism"—the whole megillah, as our Jewish friends would say. The cat is out of the bag now. I say buy several copies of this book and give it to your friends.

Pat Turner
Virginia

[*From the Temple to the Talmud* ($25 minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S.) can be ordered from TBR Book Club, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003.—Ed.]

RELIABLE ALTERNATIVE

Thank you for giving us a reliable alternative to the establishment glop I see all the time in the mainstream. I read in *American Free Press* (AFP) newspaper recently that *The New York Times* lost $40 million in 2011. And that is to be expected. The paper is useless except for the sports scores and the weather report.

I have been a TBR reader since your first issue back in 1994, and the magazine just seems to keep getting better every year. I am not sure how you do it—but keep on doing it.

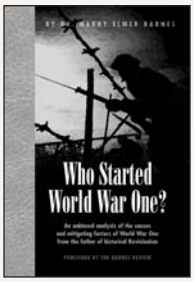
We need independent publications like TBR and AFP. I enclose a donation to TBR to be directed toward your publication efforts. I know you'll use it wisely.

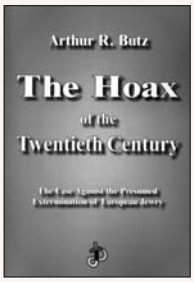
Gloria Wallace
Virginia

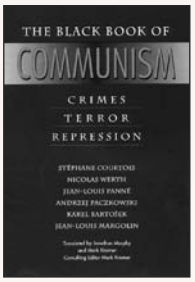
[For those who do not know, *American Free Press* in Washington, D.C. is a weekly populist newspaper. It is one of the last remaining truly independent newspapers with any clout left in America. A one-year subscription is just $59. Call 1-888-699-6397 toll free to charge a subscription.—Ed.]

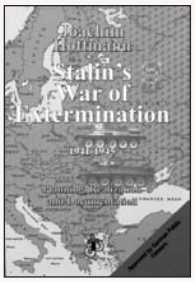
SEND US YOUR COMMENTS

Send your comments on all sides of the issues to TBR Editor, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003 or email TBR: editor@barnesreview.org. We reserve the right to edit for length and do prefer letters of 300 words or less. Send us your story ideas as well.









What Really Happened? . . .

Books to Help Decipher the Past and Understand the Present

Who Started World War One? WWI: It was the first of the devastating modern wars, involving nations from across the globe and resulting in millions of casualties—both civilians and soldiers. "The Germans started the war"—that is what we have been told by those who wrote the history of World War I. But how much blame should Germany really bear? And what about Austria-Hungary, England, Russia, Belgium, Italy and France,? What was the complex set of circumstances that blew out of control after the assassination of an archduke of Austria-Hungary? What other options were left to the nations involved? How did England and Germany get involved in these matters? And why were Russia and France so eager for a fight? Follow along as Revisionist historian Harry Elmer Barnes walks us through the complex history of the time—from the perspective of each of the participant nations. Softcover, 60 pages, #530, *$6* minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

The First Holocaust: Jewish Fundraising Campaigns With Holocaust Claims During And After World War One. By Don Heddesheimer. Six million Jews in Europe threatened with a holocaust. This allegation was spread by sources like *The New York Times*—but the year was 1919! Don Heddesheimer's compact but substantive book documents post-WWI propaganda that claimed East European Jewry was on the brink of annihilation Softcover, 144 pages, B&W illustrations, bibliography, index, #386, *$10* minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

The Hoax of the Twentieth Century. With this book Dr. Arthur Butz, professor of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science, has been the first writer to treat the entire Holocaust complex from the Revisionist perspective in a precise scientific manner. It was the first book published in the U.S. which won the academic dignity Revisionism is entitled. It continues to be a major revisionist reference work, frequently cited by prominent personalities. This new edition comes with several supplements adding new information gathered by the author over the last 25 years. Softcover, 506 pages, B&W illustrations, bibliography, index, #385, *$30* minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

The Black Book of Communism. Still the best resource on the crimes of Communism! A team of French historians chronicles the crimes of Communism wherever it has attained power in the world. The authors put the number of victims at 85 million. It became a bestseller in Europe when first published in 1997. Hardback, 1,120 pages, #235, *$47* minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

DVD—*Harvest of Despair: The Unknown Holocaust.* This documentary is a rich reservoir of archival film, rare photographic evidence and interviews with survivors and scholars. It tells how the Soviets resorted to starving the populace by the millions, while simultaneously hiding it from the world. In his works, Dr. Mace, Harvard University professor and director of the U.S. Commission for the Study of the Ukrainian Famine, argued that during the early 1930s, the famine in Soviet Ukraine was an act of purposeful genocide on the part of Stalin. Mace stated such at an international conference on the holocaust in 1982. DVD, 55 minutes, #570, *$25* minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

Stalin's War of Extermination: 1941-1945. By Joachim Hoffmann. Perhaps the best book yet written on Josef Stalin's plan for the conquest of Europe in a war of complete extermination. Adolf Hitler, aware of Stalin's plans, launched Operation Barbarossa in 1941 to thwart the massive Soviet invasion. When published in Germany in 1995 the book became a bestseller—yet was censored in the rest of the West. Thousands of copies sold. Hardback, #282, 415 pages, *$40* minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

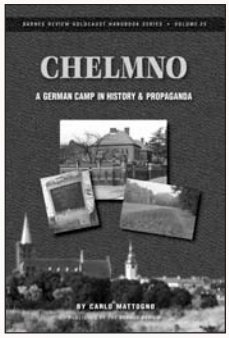
The Politically Incorrect Guide to American History. Almost everything you've been taught about U.S. history is wrong! It's because most textbooks and popular history books are written by left-wing academic historians who treat their biases as fact. But here's a Revisionist book to set the record straight. Professor Thomas Woods refutes a host of myths. Woods reveals facts that you never were taught in school, tells you about the books you're not supposed to read, and takes you on a politically incorrect tour of American history. Softcover, 380 pages, #424, *$20* minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

Prices do not include S&H. Inside the U.S. please add $5 S&H on orders up to $50. Add $10 S&H on orders from $50.01 to $100. Add $15 S&H on orders over $100. Outside U.S. email TBRca@aol.com for S&H to your nation. Call TBR toll free at 1-877-773-9077 to charge, or send your payment with the form on page 64 to TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. Order also online at our shop: www.barnesreview.com.

Cutting-Edge Holocaust Revisionism

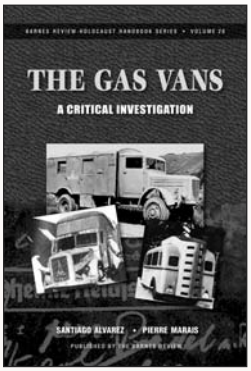
Latest books on the Holocaust from THE BARNES REVIEW

Chelmno: A German Camp in History & Propaganda



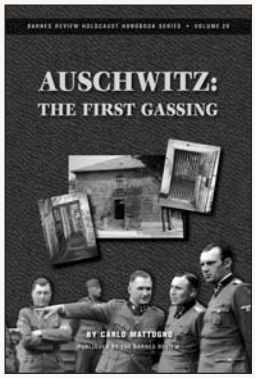
The world's premier Revisionist scholar, Carlo Mattogno, focuses his microscope on Chelmno, the infamous German-run "death camp" located in Poland. It was here that Jewish prisoners were rounded up and mercilessly gassed or shot (claims vary from 10,000 to 1.3 million victims). Or so say the court historians, most of whom have never set foot near the remains of the camp. Mattogno, however, has examined reams of wartime documents and conducted on-site investigations at the Chelmno camp. The resulting book challenges the conventional wisdom of what went on inside Chelmno. Mattogno covers the subject from every angle, undermining the orthodox claims about the camp with an overwhelming body of evidence. Eyewitness statements, gas wagons as extermination weapons, forensics reports, coroners' reports, archeological excavations, the crematoria, building plans, official U.S. reports, German documents, evacuation efforts—all come under Mattogno's scrutiny. Here are the facts about Chelmno, not the propaganda. Softcover, 6 x 9, 191 pages, indexed, illustrated, bibliography, appendices, #615, ***$20*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

The Gas Vans: A Critical Investigation



Those who think they know something about the "holocaust" are sure the Nazis deployed mobile gas chambers and used them to exterminate as many as 700,000 innocent victims. Surprisingly, however, up until 2011 no thorough monograph had ever appeared on the topic. Revisionist Santiago Alvarez (along with major contributions from Pierre Marais) has remedied the situation with this tome. *The Gas Vans: A Critical Investigation* asks: Are the witness statements reliable? Are the documents genuine? Where are the murder weapons? Could they have operated as claimed? Where are the victims' corpses? In order to get to the truth, Alvarez has scrutinized all known wartime documents, photos and witness statements on this topic (presented in more than 30 trials held over the decades in Germany, Poland and Israel); and he has examined the claims made in the mainstream. The result of his research is mind-boggling. Softcover, 390 pages, indexed, illustrated, bibliography, #607, ***$25*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

Auschwitz: The First Gassing



New, updated second edition. For this study, the world's premier Revisionist scholar, Carlo Mattogno, analyzed all available testimonies relating to the first gassing at Auschwitz. The resulting image is quite confusing—even laughable. According to eyewitnesses, the first gassing happened either in spring or August, September or October of 1941, though some say November or December of 1942. The location was either the old crematorium or inside Building 11, or maybe at Birkenau. Eyewitnesses said the victims were Russians or Communist partisans or political commissars or Poles. There were anywhere from 200 to 1,663 victims. The poison gas was administered either through the door or through openings above the doors to the cells. The victims died immediately according to some reports, yet other reports say victims stayed alive for 15 hours. The inconsistencies of eyewitness testimony are shocking. In short, it is evident that those giving the accounts of the first gassing at Auschwitz were either not there, mistaken or lying—and Mattogno exposes the prevaricators. Second expanded and revised edition. Softcover, 6 x 9, 157 pages, indexed, illustrated, bibliography, appendices, #515, ***$16*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

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